The Irish Times.

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DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce the Commencement of THE DRAMATIC SEASON, With the Engagement of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY, (For a Limited Period.)

On This WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1860, The Performance will commence with Sheridan Knowles' Tragedy of VIRGINIUS.

Appius Claudius, .. Mr Frank Huntley.
Virginius, .. Mr. Walter Montgomery.
Virginia, .. Miss Edwards.

To be followed by the Farce of A PLEASANT NEIGHBOUR.

Christopher Strap, .. Mr. H. Barfoot.
Nancy, .. Mrs. Burkinshaw.

To conclude with the Farce of DONE ON BOTH SIDES.

Pygmalion Phibbs, .. Mr. H. Barfoot.
Mrs. Whiffles, .. Mrs. Woolidge.

Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce the Engagement of the ZOUAVE ARTISTES, Original Founders of the Theatre at Inkermann, during the Crimean War, where, under the enemy's fire, they gained such renown, and have since performed at Constantinople, Athens, Paris (on the Theatre of the Varietes), all France, Belgium, Netherlands, Hamburg, Hanover, Frankfort, Prussia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Italy, Savoy, Switzerland, Bavaria, Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, and lately at the Princess' Theatre, London. The Zouaves perform the ladies in their plays. The battles in which the Zouave Artistes were engaged are Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Malakoff, and Sebastopol.

Stage Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey. Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter past Seven.

Private Boxes, £1 1s., £1 10s., and £2; Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN ARCHERS' CLUB.

A Member of the above Club having placed at the disposal of the Committee the sum of £10, it has been arranged, in order to carry out the views of the donor, to hold a PRIZE MEETING on WEDNESDAY, the 10th OCT., inst., at Rockford House, Stradbrook, Blackrock, the residence of M. C. J. BETHAM, Esq. Prizes amounting to £25, open to members of all Irish Archery Clubs, will be shot for. Competitors must enter their names, declare the Club they belong to, and pay 5s Target-money on or before Monday, the 8th inst. Shooting will commence at 1 o'clock.

Admission to the Ground 1s.

Further information can be had, by letter only, addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Auburn Cottages, Monkstown.

If the weather should prove unfavourable, the meeting will be held on the following day.

(By order) R. H. WALL, Honorary Secretary.

1st October, 1860.

ST. MARY'S PARISH CHURCH.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

A Series of Lectures will be delivered in ST. MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY, at Eight o'clock. The First on next THURSDAY, 4th inst, by the Venerable the ARCHDEACON OF KILDARE, Minister of Trinity Church.

PRAYER MEETING—DORSET INSTITUTION.

A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.

The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

THE REV. J. B. SMITH, of Belfast, WILL PREACH (D.V.) in the PRIMITIVE WESLEYAN CHAPEL, SUMMER-HILL, on TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING, the 4th inst. Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

On FRIDAY EVENING Mr. SMITH will deliver a Lecture on "Total Abstinence," in the same Chapel, at Eight o'clock.

Admission free.

A collection will be taken up after the conclusion of the Lecture in aid of the Temperance Movement generally in Dublin.

AFRICAN MISSION.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Rev. A. SAKER, (From Africa), Who has just arrived here, will give some account of the work in Africa in which he has been lately engaged, On THIS EVENING (WEDNESDAY), OCTOBER 3rd, At seven o'clock.

ASSOCIATION FOR DISCOUNTENANCING VICE, AND PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

Members of the above Association are requested to take notice, that the First Meeting of the Board, after the Summer Recess, WILL BE HELD TO-MORROW (Thursday), the 4th instant, at Two o'clock, at the Association House, 37, Dawson-street.

MONKSTOWN CHARITABLE COAL FUND.

The Committee are prepared to receive Tenders for the Supply of Coal during the ensuing winter, to be issued from the Contractor's yard in Kingstown, upon the orders of the Committee, in such quantities and at such times as they may direct. Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the contract. The quantity issued last winter was 143 tons. Tenders, stating price and description of Coal, to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Esq., 6, Clifton-terrace, Monkstown, on or before the 8th of OCTOBER, 1860.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT, BALL'S BRIDGE.

OFFICE—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.

President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.

Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C P Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, &c; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.

Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene.

Trustees—Hon G HADCOCK, R J SMITH, Esq; H TWEEDY, M D.

Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R P Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Simon Foot, Mrs Ormsby, Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, M Anthony Lefroy, Esq, MP; Rev Philip Smith, R J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev H J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock; Dr Law, James Hawkins, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev Frizelle, Rev D Stuart, Rev C Wolseley, M A Saurin, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.

J HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P; Hon. ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P; Secs.
Rev W G CARROLL, 39, Upper Baggot-street, Sec.

The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.

The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.

The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full efficacy.

There are Thirty-eight Inmates in the house.

Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-street; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

DIOCESE OF HURON, CANADA WEST.

When the devoted Dr. CRONYN entered upon his labours in the newly-formed Diocese of Huron, the number of his clergy was only forty. In less than two years he has been enabled to increase the staff to sixty-seven. This provision, however, is still very inadequate, and at least 150 are needed to supply all the spiritually destitute and recently settled districts.

The following extracts from the Bishop's letters present a strong appeal for sympathy and aid. May the Lord stir up the hearts of many to respond!

Referring to the Northern section of his Diocese, he writes:—

"In that part of the Diocese I have now ten Missionaries, where, last year, there was not one; and I have the best reason to believe that they are all men of God, zealous for the truth, and desirous to proclaim Christ for the salvation of sinners. I feel at times a little anxious about their support, but, though I am sometimes afraid, yet I put my trust in the Lord, that He will enable me to provide means of supporting them in their present position of usefulness. The country where these Missionaries are placed is quite new—that is, recently settled—and the inhabitants are very poor, just enduring the hardships of a first settlement in the woods. Poor fellows! they promise to contribute something towards the support of the Missionaries, but time alone will prove whether they will be able to fulfil their promises."

In another letter he states:—

"If you were able to get £500 per annum for five years, I would engage to employ at least ten men in the missionary work; and I need not say to you that I will not employ any man who does not faithfully preach Christ and salvation through Him alone."

And again:—

"We ought to have at least 140 or 150 clergymen, even moderately to supply the destitute parts of the Diocese. There are also many Indians; we have five Missions to them, and we ought, if possible, to have three more."

The following contributions and annual subscriptions towards the proposed sum of £500 are thankfully acknowledged:—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
John Robinson, Esq, per Rev H Verschoyle	20 0 0	Mrs and the Misses Carew Smyth, per do	1 0 0
Richard Nevin, Esq.	2 0 0	Mrs Syne, per Rev M F Day	1 0 0
Rev Henry Stewart (Derraghy)	2 0 0	Rev E A Tickell	1 0 0
T K Barton, Esq, M D, per Rev M F Day	1 0 0	Miss Trayer	1 0 0
Rev Maurice F Day	1 0 0	James Turpitt, Esq	1 0 0
A Friend, per do	1 0 0	Rev H Verschoyle	1 1 0
A Friend	1 0 0	The Very Rev the Dean of Waterford	1 0 0
A E Gayer, Esq, QC, LLD.	1 0 0	Miss Booth (Collection)	0 10 0
Mrs Alfred Haughton	1 0 0	Rev E Gabbett	0 10 0
E Litton, Esq, M C, per Rev M F Day	1 0 0	The Misses Gabbett	0 5 0
Miss Millikin, per Rev Dr Moeran	1 0 0	Anonymous, per Rev M F Day	0 5 0
Rev Dr Moeran	1 0 0	The Clerk of Tawney Parish	0 2 6
		Collection after Sermon in St Matthias' Church	27 3 0

Further contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Rev. Henry M. Flinn, Secretary of the Colonial Church and School Society, at the Society's Office, 17, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), JOINT-STOCK WINE COMPANY.

Commanding Capital £500,000.

Formed for the supply of pure wine to clubs, public establishments, or private families, at wholesale prices.

Our Budget Tariff, from March 5, 1860:—

Sherries at 27s, 31s, 33s, 35s, 39s, 43s; late 5s per doz. each extra. Ports from wood, 30s, 32s, 34s, above two years in bottle as before. Very fine Epernay Champagne, now 40s, late 45s, worth 55s. The celebrated sparkling Royal Fleur de Sillery, now 52s, late 60s. Moet's, Mumm's, Perrier Jouet's, or any others (certified first qualities), now 60s, late 66s. Pints of either in proportion.

Dinner Clarets: Vin Ordinaire, good drinking, 18s; St. Emillion, or Haut Brion, now 27s, late 32; fine ditto, St. Julien, now 31s, late 36s; and La Rose St. Julien, now 36s, late 42s. Fine La Rose of 1850 vintage, now 42s, late 48s.

First growth Clarets: the famed Chateau Brane Cantenac Margaux of 1851, now 54s; ditto of 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, Chateau Rausan Margaux, 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, fine vintage of Latour, 54s; Lafitte, 60s; and 1848 Margaux, 84s, worth 100s.

The Burgundies are selected by the manager at each place of growth, viz.:—sparkling white, 47s, worth 72s, very fine; Vins de Pays, pale or pink, 26s; Volney and light Beaunes, 30s; fine growths, from 36s to 42s; first growths, Clos-Vogeot, Chambertin, St. Georges, and others, from 56s to 70s.

For detailed price lists, apply to T. W. STAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 90, Regent-street, London.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

BALLINASLOE OCTOBER FAIR.

On Thursday 4th, Friday 5th, Saturday 6th, and Monday 8th October, a Special Passenger Train, with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Carriages, will leave the Broadstone Terminus, at Five o'clock Morning, calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown,	5.10 a.m.	Moyvalley,	6.24 a.m.
Clonsilla,	5.16 „	Hill of Down,	6.38 „
Lucan,	5.22 „	Killucan,	6.50 „
Leixlip,	5.30 „	Mullingar,	7.10 „
Maynooth,	5.40 „	Castletown,	7.30 „
Kilcock,	5.54 „	Streamstown,	7.40 „
Ferns Lock,	6. 0 „	Moate,	7.55 „
Enfield,	6.15 „	Athlone,	8.15 „

And will arrive at Ballinasloe about forty-five minutes after Eight o'clock Morning.

Third Class Passengers will be booked by the Up Train leaving Ballinasloe at 1-45 p.m. ... all Stations at which it calls, as per Company's Time Table.

N.B.—Special cattle trains ... Reduced Rates, will run from Ballinasloe.

On Thursday 4th, Friday 5th, and ... leaving Dublin at 4.0 p.m., will ... Saturday 6th October ... take up passengers for Ballinasloe only. Maynooth ...

Broadstone, Dublin, 19th September, 1860.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED) PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED. IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS, 4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY GENTLEMEN.

COALS CHEAPER THAN TURF. BALLINASLOE FAIR. LUKE DILLON, Coal Merchant, 90, UPPER DORSET-STREET, DUBLIN.

Will attend to receive orders for COALS on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 6th and 8th inst., at Messrs. FITZPATRICKS, Jewellers, MAIN-STREET, BALLINASLOE.

Education.

MISS ROURKE'S ACADEMY, 111, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.

Classes for English, French, and German, and Music, Theory and Practice, are in progress, under Masters of undoubted competency. Young Ladies not desiring the whole routine of School business can join any separate class.

ACADEMIC INSTITUTE, 87 AND 88, HARCOURT-STREET.

The Rev. JAMES RICE, A.M., ex-Scholar, Senior Moderator, and Gold Medallist, in Classics; Berkeley Gold Medallist in Greek; Fellowship Prizeman, Prizeman in Hebrew, English Literature, Political Economy, Vice-Chancellor's Prizeman in Latin Verse and English Prose, &c., &c., PRINCIPAL AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.

Mr. RICE has succeeded the Rev. W. J. DUNDAS as Principal of this School.

Mr. RICE was formerly Head Master under the late Rev. D. Flynn, and has since been constantly engaged in preparing Pupils in College, who have obtained the highest Honors, including Scholarship, Sizarship, and First of the First Rank Classical Honors. He hopes, by diligent exertion, aided by the Divine blessing, to make this a first-class School, suited to the requirements of the day. The arrangements for Boarders are most perfect, and there is a "large" Play Ground and Ball Court attached to the Establishment.

Prospectuses can be had on application at 87, Harcourt-street.

☞ Mr. RICE begs to direct attention to the fact that he is the only "Classical" Gold Medallist in Dublin at the head of a School.

UNIVERSITY, MILITARY, AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTE, 3, BLESSINGTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

Candidates for the University, Army, Navy, College of Surgeons, Apothecaries' Hall, and Civil Service, are grounded in the prescribed courses on the "Competitive System," with the view of not only passing their preliminary examinations, but also to stamp their future career.

WILLIAM WOODS, A.B., T.C.D., Principal.

TO UNIVERSITY AND MILITARY STUDENTS.

Gentlemen preparing for the coming October Examinations will find very favourable opportunities of making up their business efficiently, and in a short time, with Mr. J. B. RYAN, A.B., 3, College-street.

N.B.—Boarders accommodated, who will enjoy especial advantages of improvement.

Reference—The Rev. Mr. TOWNSEND, F.T.C.D., 33, Trinity College.

HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.—DIRECT COMMISSIONS.—Mr. Stapleton's ARMY PROSPECTUS contains full and accurate information; references to above forty pupils who have passed on "First Trial" from him, several of them after failure from other Establishments. At the late examinations Mr. WILLIAM GUINNESS, Deepwell, Blackrock, passed on one month's Private Instruction by Mr. STAPLETON.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.—The highest place (Fourth) of all Candidates from Ireland was obtained by Mr. BLEAKLEY, a Pupil proposed by Mr. Stapleton, at the last December Examination.

INDIAN ARMY.—Separate Prospectus gives the curriculum of subjects appointed by Council for India, and references to Pupils who have passed direct from Mr. Stapleton.

Gentlemen desirous of being expeditiously prepared, or of distinguishing themselves, can have Private Instruction from Mr. Stapleton, or from one of his staff of assistants.

WM. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., PRINCIPAL, UNIVERSITY, CIVIL AND MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD.

PRINCIPALS: REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.; FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.

Classical Master—JAMES CURRAN, A.B., Sch. T.C.D.
Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., and late Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon.
Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.
French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, Jena University.
Writing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD.

Pupils are prepared for the University, the Military Colleges, the Civil Service, &c.

The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood.

Business was resumed on the 6th of August.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN, RE-OPENED ON THE 1st OF AUGUST.

H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.

The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.

Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.

The Playground is large.

Day Pupils also received.

Unexceptional references given and required.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN requiring Instruction in Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Orthography, Grammar, Composition, French, Classics, Science, &c., are invited to join Mr. SULLIVAN'S EVENING CLASS, 27, North Great George's-street. Private lessons given to gentlemen during the day, from 10 to 2 o'clock. Monthly or quarterly engagements may be made. Highest references given. Two first-class assistants are engaged.

HELP WANTED.

It is hoped that a spirit of liberality may induce many persons to come forward and help, by contributions and collections, to raise the following sums:—

Orphan Refuge Office, 9, Upper Sackville-street.

£100 is offered to the Orphan Refuge, on condition that £900 is contributed within a year towards a reserved fund, to form part of a permanent endowment towards the support of orphans exceeding the number of 140 who may be taken charge of by this valuable society.

The Rev. Benjamin Gibson, 3, Berkeley-street, will be happy to receive subscriptions, and to accept the aid of collectors.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET. Patron—Lord Roden.

£100 is offered to the Adelaide Hospital on condition that within year £900 is contributed towards a trust fund for the use of this important Institution.

Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Rev. Charles S. Stanford, at 117, Grafton-street, or St. Thomas' Church.

£20 is offered with the view of embracing the present opportunity for the spread of the Gospel in Italy.

The Rev. J. B. Heard, 22, Merrion-square South, will receive and acknowledge contributions.

£20 to the Bird's-nest and Ragged School, Kingstown.

Contributions will be received by Josiah Smyly, Esq., 4, Merrion-square, North; and

£20 to the Mission to Friendless Women.

Contributions will be received and acknowledged by the Rev. Charles S. Stanford as above, on condition that within three months eight individuals shall each contribute the same amount to each of these charities.

The sums offered have been saved from the income of a professional man.

"Honour the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase, so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine."—Prov. iii. 9.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE DUBLIN MISSION TO FRIENDLESS FEMALES.

TEMPORARY OFFICE: SOCIETY ROOM, ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.

President: JOHN LA TOUCHE, Esq, J P, D L.
Vice-President: COLONEL SINCLAIR.
Treasurers: Messrs LA TOUCHE AND Co.

Committee:

Rev C M Fleury, D D.	Major Borrowes.
Rev Dr Urwick.	Robert Wilson, Esq.
Rev William Jameson.	Richard Allen, Esq.
Rev Maurice Neligan	Henry Bewley, Esq.
Rev John Hare.	Robert Maddock, Esq.
Rev T Butler.	William J Stokes Esq.
Rev A M Pollock.	Rindon Scott, Esq.
Rev Edward Metcalf.	Samuel Bewley, jun. Esq.
Rev Robert Stone	David Plunket, Esq.
Rev John Hall.	C E Trouton, Esq.

Honorary secretaries: Rev. C. S. STANFORD, D.D. STAWELL WEBB, Esq.

The Midnight Meetings recently held in London having met with much success, and public attention having been painfully drawn to the distressing subject of unhappy Women, a Conference of Clergymen and Gentlemen of our City was held on Thursday, the 21st July, at No. 10, D'Olier-street, with a view to making further efforts on behalf of this unhappy class in Dublin. It was considered that fresh exertions are much needed for the rescue of these friendless ones, whose pitiable state, exiled from all good influence, and tied and bound in the chain of their sins, should indeed awaken compassion in the hearts of those whom Providence has placed in safety from perils such as theirs.

After prayer and much consideration, the clergyman and gentlemen before referred to resolved to commence a course of faithful, loving, and patient efforts to seek out and save these lost ones, and to this end a Committee was formed, consisting of the foregoing Members.

The following Resolutions resulted from this Conference:—

First—"That a Society be formed, to be entitled 'THE DUBLIN MISSION TO FRIENDLESS FEMALES.'"

Second—"That a house be forthwith taken in a central part of Dublin, to serve as a place for the temporary reception of Friendless Women who may be willing to abandon their evil course, and submit to religious and moral training, with a view to their being restored to their friends, drafted into existing Institutions, or otherwise provided for; and that a sub-Committee be appointed to take steps at once for the carrying out of this resolution, and also to engage a suitable Matron for the Institution."

Third—"That the sub-Committee before named be also appointed, for the purpose of procuring two or more Agents to distribute tracts, visit at their dwellings, read the Scriptures, and give Christian counsel to the poor friendless women who walk the streets at night."

The Committee are most thankful to Almighty God that they have been already so far enabled to carry out the preceding resolution, as to have obtained a house for the "Home" which, in a few days, they trust will be ready to receive inmates of the class it is intended for; and also to have secured the services of two agents—a male and female missionary—who are now ready and willing, without further delay, in faith and hope, to enter upon the serious and solemn responsibilities of their mission, as described in the 3rd resolution.

The Committee are anxious to have it clearly understood that it is not their desire or their object in any way to interfere with the excellent institutions of a nearly similar class already existing, and which have already received such abundant acknowledgment and blessing from God. One of the chief designs of their direct missionary agency will be to find out such as, through God's grace, may be prevailed upon to avail themselves of the great advantages of the existing asylums as vacancies and opportunities may allow. The "Home" is—more especially—intended for the reception of those whom there are many whose previous position in society, and habits disqualify them for the kind of occupation necessarily pursued in other institutions, who may have more recently entered upon a course of sin, in whose case family ties and aspirations have not, perhaps, been hopelessly torn asunder, or who, if ... be open to the renewal of home feelings and affections, may be transferred to new scenes, to lead a new life, by the faith of the Son of God.

A project like this must, of necessity, involve considerable expense, and an appeal is now made to the compassion and liberality of the public, in the hope that it will freely respond to the call. Surely the happy and the virtuous will not coldly turn aside when asked to help their outcast sisters, whose state is sad beyond description, whose souls are beleaguered by dark and evil powers, whose ears are familiar only with harmful words, whose hearts are crushed with the suffering that comes of sin, and perverted from all purity and truth, but who are yet within our reach, yet amenable to the softening and healing influences of human sympathy and Christian ..., who, if we pass not by on the other side, may yet be brought home to Him who offers to repentant publicans and harlots a place in the Kingdom of Heaven.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by any Member of Committee; by the Honorary Secretaries; or by the Treasurers, Messrs. DAVID LATOUCHE and Co., Bank, Castle-street.

Houses and Lands.

KINGSTOWN.—TO BE LET, Furnished, until the middle of next March, a newly and comfortably-furnished house in one of the best situations in Kingstown. The house faces the sea, and commands a fine view of the Bay and Harbour.—For further particulars please apply to TALBOT COALL, Esq., 18, Upper George's-street, Kingstown; or to R. R., IRISH TIMES Office.

DETACHED VILLA RESIDENCES.

Messrs. BENTLEY respectfully invite the attention of the public to the very beautiful Building Sites for Detached Residences on their Lands at Foxrock, Stillorgan, and Kerrymount, on the Bray line of railway, situated about a mile and a half from Kingstown and Blackrock. The sites on Westminster-road, now nearly completed, and leading to the new railway station, about being erected, are particularly worthy of attention. The views of sea and mountain are most extensive, varied, and attractive. Parties building on these sites will have the decided advantage of being supplied with Bricks, Stone, Lime, and Sand on the Lands, at extremely moderate charges, and the rents expected are not more than one-fourth the amount charged for less eligible sites in and about Kingstown.

BENTLEY & SON, 110, Grafton-street.

COUNTY WESTMEATH.

ELIGIBLE RESIDENCE, AND 155 IRISH PLANTATION ACRES of LAND.

TO BE LET from 1st November next, for such term as may be agreed on, the House and Lands of NEW ARCHERSTOWN, situated in a fine sporting county, and most salubrious situation about 50 miles from Dublin; 2 miles from Delvin, and 4 miles from Clonmellon—good Market towns; and about 8 miles from a railway Station. The lands consist of good arable and pasture ground; there is a Lime Kiln partly built, and plenty of limestone on the Land. The offices are excellent; the House commodious; has been recently papered and painted, and is fit for the immediate reception of a gentleman.

Proposals to be addressed to Mr. W. M. M'CAY, 30, Westland-row, Dublin.

COUNTY GALWAY.

The following GRAZING FARMS TO BE LET, from the 1st November next:—

Part of the Townland of GUNNOD, containing 165A. Irish.
CLOONKEEN (NETTERVILLE) 60 A. Irish.
KILCOOSH, 24A. Irish.

These lands, part of the Estate of Mrs. NETTERVILLE GERRARD, are situated within five miles of Ballygar; three of Mountbellew; ten from Roscommon, and about nine from the Woodlawn Station M. G. W. Railway.

The Herds will show the Lands.

For terms, and further particulars, apply to MATTHEW WELD O'CONNOR, Esq., Land Agent, Longford.

September 27, 1860.

Lodgings.

BOARD AND APARTMENTS, at 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

A RESPECTABLE Person, wanting a QUIET ROOM, where no other lodger is, no children, good air—terms moderate—by calling at 25, Bessboro'-avenue, North Strand, may hear of what will answer.

Auctions.

LITERARY SALEROOMS, 31, ANGLESEA-STREET.

L. LEWIS begs to announce that he will SELL BY AUCTION, in these Rooms,

On This Day (WEDNESDAY), 3rd of OCTOBER,

A select collection of Books in various classes of Literature, including some rare and valuable Works on Surgery, Medicine, Science, &c.

Also a few specimens of Dresden China, comprising beautiful Groups of Figures, Vases, Ornaments.

With a Powerful Photographic Camera, by Powell, of London; Handsome Carved Ivory Cabinet, and other items.

Sale at One o'clock.

L. LEWIS, Auctioneer, 31, Anglesea-street.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.

JOHN F. JONES begs to announce that he will SELL BY AUCTION, at his Saleroom, 8, D'OLIER-STREET, on THURSDAY, 4th instant, Three Cases of Dutch Flower Roots, just imported from H. de Lange, of Haarlem, comprising Single and Double Hyacinths, Early and Late Single and Double Tulips, Crocus, Golden and Variegated; Narcissus, Iris, Jonquil, Ranunculus, Snowdrop, &c.

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PURE ... THE CARBON FILTER. All kinds of ... without one of the Patent Moulded Carbon Filters. To be had at 5s each and upwards. The ... separately at 2s and 5s each, and applied to any other ... From the construction of the Filters, every one ... see the process of filtration, and thus be satisfied of ... mechanical and chemical powers. For further information see Doctor Hassall's Report, which can be seen at our Establishment. EXTRACT—"I regard them as the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed—(Signed) Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., &c.

GREGG AND SON, Sole Agents, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage. Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb. Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."

FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 36, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & CO., 14, Westmoreland-street.
BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 33, Grafton-street.
Wholesale by W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES. J. & J. COLMAN'S MUSTARD may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kingdom. The finest qualities bear their Trade Mark and Signature. 26, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.

ROYAL SELTZER WATER, BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 28, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

GERMAN GENUINE SELTZER WATER, Imported and Re-carbonated by J. AND T. HAYES, 17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

IRON CASTINGS. Builders, Plumbers, and others requiring Castings in Iron, can be supplied with every description of them by THE IRISH ENGINEERING COMPANY, SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE PLACE, Near the Drogheda Railway Terminus.

ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS. Engaged best quality, much under Silversmiths' prices, and warranted to wear as Sterling Silver a great many years.

	First Quality.	Second Quality.
12 Table Forks,	£2 0 0	£1 10 0
12 Desert do.	1 10 0	1 1 0
12 Table Spoons,	2 0 0	1 10 0
12 Desert do.	1 10 0	1 1 0
12 Tea do.	1 18 0	0 12 0
6 Egg do.	0 8 0	0 6 6
2 Salt do.	0 2 4	0 2 0

The First Quality are so thickly coated with Silver as to deceive the most experienced eye when Crested; and the second Quality are substantially Plated, and will last many years. To be had at GEORGE T. WHITESTONE'S General Ironmongery Establishment, 36, GRAFTON-STREET.

☞ Electro Tea Sets, four articles, from £4 10s to £8.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING. A magnificent assortment TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SONS, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay. Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

HOUSE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY in Great Variety, at HODGES AND SON'S, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

OPENING OF AUSTIN'S NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES, 29, WESTMORELAND-STREET. These Extensive Premises will shortly be opened with a very large and varied assortment of WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, FOREIGN FANCY GOODS, TRAVELLING REQUISITES, STATIONERY, CUTLERY, &c., &c. Messrs. AUSTIN have spared no expense to make their New Establishment the most complete, as well as the most extensive Establishment of the kind in the Kingdom. Business carried on in St. Andrew-street as usual.

IMPORTANT. THE ONLY OILCLOTH MANUFACTORY IN IRELAND!!! ESTABLISHED 1791. The Largest and Cheapest Stock of WELL-SEASONED OILCLOTH. To be had only at the Manufactory direct, 61 and 62, GREAT STRAND-STREET, Entrance 23, JERVIS-STREET. J. D. FRANKLIN, Proprietor.

HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. WILLIAM WHYTE Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest styles:—

☞ Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds. Every Article in Table Glass. A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles. Army and Navy orders carefully attended to. Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch. Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with. Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Naldire's Worm Powders, and Barkem's Distemper Balls.

OLD GLASS WORKS, 4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

MODERATEUR LAMPS IN THIS SEASON'S DESIGNS. The largest and most varied assortment of the above Lamps, at prices to meet all classes of purchasers. LAMPS REPAIRED AND RE-BRONZED. FINEST FRENCH COLZA OIL. GEORGE DIXON ...

... OIL. LAMP and LAMP OIL WAREROOMS—1 and 2, U... announcing that they ... Continuation of Holles ... the same quality of fine ... during the last four or ... brilliancy of light is cannot be ...

FINE ... H. LEEDOM & CO., LEEDOM & CO., ... are prepared to supply ... and OIL MERCHANTS, Colza Oil which ... for Price's Patent Candles, five winters ... and 36, MOORE-STREET. surpassed.

...S PATENT COLZA OIL, FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS. ... highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board ... for general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some ... by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland. Wholesale Agent for Ireland, A. J. ALDRICH, 13, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED), PLYMOUTH. Public attention is directed to the highly-finished manufactures of the above Company, embracing WAX, SPERM, STEARINE, COMPOSITE, and the celebrated KOH-I-NOOR CANDLES, and NIGHT LIGHTS, together with HOUSEHOLD and MANUFACTURERS' SOAPS, and PERFUMED TOILET SOAPS, in every variety. To be had of most respectable chandlers and dealers. The trade are referred to the Company's Agents, COCKLE AND HOPKINS, 3, TEMPLE-LANE, DUBLIN.

IMPERISHABLE TESSELATED PAVEMENTS. H. SIBTHORPE AND SON, Agents to Maw & Co., are prepared to supply designs for Floors of Churches, Conservatories, Halls and Passages, with proper workmen to lay them in any part of Ireland. 11 & 12, Cornhill, Dublin.

SEABATHING. DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN. THE CASTLE MONA HOTEL AND FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE. On the margin of the beautiful and picturesque Bay of Douglas; formerly a Ducal Residence. Established nearly a Quarter of a Century by the present Proprietor. Families and Gentlemen visiting the Island will find in the Hotel splendid accommodation, well-aired Beds, every comfort and attention, the finest Wines, and Moderate Charges. TABLE D'HOTE; superb Public Drawingroom; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee-rooms; extensive, well-laid out Pleasure-grounds and Gardens; Billiard-room; Salt-water Baths, &c. In connexion with this Establishment is the finest Sea-Bathing in the World. Visitors are cautioned against Porters, Stewards, &c., paid to recommend inferior houses, and requested, on landing, to inquire for the Castle Mona Servants, who are always in attendance with an Omnibus, which is free to the Hotel. Tariff, View of the Hotel, and Description of the Island, on two stamps and address, being sent to Mr. HESON. See "Bradshaw."

☞ Reduced Tariff in April, May, and June, and during the Winter.

TO THE CLERGY. THE LONDON CENTRAL CLERICAL HOTEL, 22, Montague-street, Russell-square, W.C. Mrs. Spencer (late Superintendent of a Clerical Hotel) respectfully informs the Clergy that, at the request of many of her patrons, she has taken the above residence for the exclusive use of Clergymen and their Families. The House overlooks the grounds of the British Museum, is quiet, airy, and spacious; has been recently decorated and newly furnished, and from its central position, is most conveniently situated for visitors. Mrs. Spencer hopes, by strict and constant attention to the comforts of Visitors, to merit their patronage. Bed and Breakfast, 3s; Dinners, &c., on an equally moderate scale.

N.B.—A Private Room for Ladies.

Wants.

WANTED, by a Clergyman, M.A., of Dublin, SUNDAY DUTY, during the month of October, in Dublin or the immediate neighbourhood.—Address "Rev. H. S.," IRISH TIMES Office.

TUITION.—A Student of T.C.D. would undertake (either as a Visiting or Resident Tutor) the instruction of young lads in the rudimental parts of an English and Classical Education, with a view to the University; satisfactory references given.—Address "L. M. N.," IRISH TIMES Office.

AS LADIES' MAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Young Woman, a Situation as above, or to attend on growing up young Ladies; is a good needlewoman, and understands hairdressing; would have no objection to make herself generally useful; can be highly recommended; will be disengaged the first of the month.—Any commands, up to that time, addressed to "M. A.," 33, Henry-street, will be attended to.

AS LADY'S MAID, or would go as HOUSEMAID in a small, respectable family.—A most respectable person wishes to engage as above; understands dressmaking perfectly well, and can do up fine things in the neatest manner, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "T. W.," IRISH TIMES Office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, from the country, wishes to obtain a Situation in a gentleman's family as UPPER HOUSEMAID, or HOUSEMAID in a small family; is a good plain worker, and can do up fine things if required; has long and satisfactory discharges from families of distinction, both in England and Ireland.—Address "K. C.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 4, Merrion-row, for a week.

AS NURSE, a steady Young Woman, who would take charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to the country; can work well at her needle, and can be highly recommended.—Address "M. J. W.," 71, Camden-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

NURSE (Dry), a steady, respectable Woman, age 37; understands the management of a baby from its birth, also bottle-feeding; will be found useful at her needle; willing and obliging; town preferred.—Please address "L. M.," IRISH TIMES Office, or 67, Grafton-street.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, from the country, wishes to obtain a Situation, in a respectable family, as CHILDREN'S MAID, or HOUSEMAID; understands her business in all its branches; is a good needlewoman; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present; no objection to the country.—Address "B. B.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 4, Merrion-row, for a week.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes for a Situation as CHILDREN'S MAID, or would go under a nurse; can work with her needle, can wash and make up fine things neatly; her character will bear the strictest investigation.—Address "M. O. B.," 55, Grafton-street.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, a respectable person, understands the duties of Housekeeping, Confectionery, Fancy Breakfast Bread-making (her own barm); would go as Cook or Housekeeper, a steady, active Woman; can give good references as to character and ability in both; is a Northern and a Protestant.—Address "H. M.," 3, Denzille-street, Dublin.

COOK (Professed), or COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER, an active Woman, who understands her business in both capacities—baking and making her own barm; marketing, and the cutting up of meat; understands the seeing after a small dairy, if required; is a Protestant; has held high situations both in England and Ireland; has good references from the lady she has left; would go by the week for some time.—Any commands for "M. C.," at Mrs. Mitchel's, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office, shall be attended to for a week.

AS COOK, in a gentleman's family, a steady, experienced Woman, who understands her business in all its branches; has good characters from families she had the honour to serve.—Any commands addressed to "W. B.," 19, Merrion-row, or 21, Mountpellier Hill, will be attended to.

AS COOK, a steady, active Woman, who understands her business in all its branches; soups, pastries, jellies, creams, pickling, preserving, and the baking of bread; would go with or without a kitchen maid; can be highly recommended; has no objection to the country.—Any commands addressed "M. R.," 101, Lower Baggot-street, or 21, Clare-street, will be attended to.

DISENGAGED, and wants a Situation, as COOK, a steady, Middle-aged Woman, who understands her business in all its branches, the baking of bread and pastry; can undertake the management of a dairy, if required; she is a Protestant.—Any commands for "B. A. J." at 14, Mabbot-street, will be respectfully attended to.

AS Good Plain COOK, a few days disengaged, a steady Woman, who perfectly understands her business; ... long and satisfactory testimonials; has no objection to a part of the washing; will be found trustworthy and economical; wages not so much her object as a permanent situation; ... no incumbrance.—Address "E. M.," 33, Grafton-street, or 2, Cavendish-row.

AS PLAIN COOK AND DAIRY MAID, in a respectable family; understands making bread if required; references and character.—Address "M. K.," 15, Vicar-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTS a Situation, as GOOD PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, who knows her business well, can be highly recommended by her last mistress; can wash and make up neatly, if required.—Address "M. H.," 104, Britain-street, or 60, Grafton-street.

JUST DISENGAGED, and wants a Situation as good COOK, or would go as COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, where other servants are kept; is a good laundress, if required; to save trouble, none need apply but those whom this advertisement may suit; is also competent in the making of soups, jellies, and made-up dishes.—Address "A. M.," IRISH TIMES Office. P.S.—The highest references can be given.

DISENGAGED, and wants a Situation, as Good Plain COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman, who perfectly understands her business; can wash and make up in the neatest manner if required; and can be highly recommended by her last mistress; has no incumbrance.—Address "A. O.," 33, Grafton-street, or 2, North Earl-street.

AS COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady Young Woman, who knows her business perfectly; and can be well recommended by a lady in town at present; would take charge of a small dairy, if required.—Address "C. F.," 60, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

HOUSEMAID, or HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, a steady, respectable Young Woman; can do up fine things in the neatest manner, or would wait on a lady; is a good needlewoman, and is of the Established Church.—Please address "A. W.," 67, Grafton-street.

AS BUTLER AND GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a smart, active Man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect; has good discharges from highly respectable families, and will be well recommended by his last employer.—Address "R. M.," Office of the IRISH TIMES.

WANTS a Situation, as ... SERVANT, in a small, respectable family, a steady, active Man, ... a sober, regular Man, who understands plate and lamps; ... and satisfactory discharges and commended by his ... employer.—Address "P. M. N.," 1, Lower ... "J. B.," IRISH TIMES, Sackville-street.

AS SERVANT (General), a steady, active Young ..., aged 20, who understands the care of plate, lamps, ...; is of clean and regular habits; has long and satisfactory discharges; can be highly recommended by his last ..., who is in town.—Address "H. A.," 33, Grafton-street.

AS GROOM, or GROOM AND COACHMAN, a steady, respectable Man, who understands his business in every respect, is well acquainted with the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness; is a careful driver in double or single harness; has no objection to the country; can be highly recommended by his last master.—Please address "L. L.," 22, Lower Sackville-street, or 74, Dame-street.

A YOUNG MAN, an Englishman, also a Pensioner, who has a wife and two children, would make himself generally useful; would take a Situation as LODGE-KEEPER, or as GROOM AND COACHMAN; has excellent testimonials.—Please address "T. K.," 104, Lower Mecklenburgh-street.

AS FOOTMAN, a respectable Young Man, aged 25, of good height and appearance, who is just disengaged, and will be highly recommended; has no objection to town or country.—All letters addressed to "M. H. E.," IRISH TIMES Office, will be attended to.

WANTED, a Situation, by a respectable Pensioner, as GATE-KEEPER, or in charge of a Lodge, who can make himself generally useful; has served through the Crimean war, and has been lately discharged; family small; character good.—Address Mr. GEORGE DUNNE, 6, Liffey-street, or Royal Barracks.

Wanted.

A TENOR SINGER is WANTED for the Choir of Eustace-street Meeting-house. There is (except on special occasions) no evening service. Salary—£10 per annum.—Candidates will please attend at the Meeting-house, Eustace-street, on Saturday next, at Twelve o'clock noon.

FUCHSIAS. THOMAS BRIDGFORD AND SON respectfully invite the attention of the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland to their Stock of the above, which was acknowledged last year to be the Largest and Finest Collection in the Kingdom, and to which they have made some new and choice additions this year.

They beg to offer the following collection of fine, strong, healthy Plants, for 12s., basket and packing included, viz.:—

Etoile du Nord	Fairest of the Fair
Bopeep	Fair Oriana
Tristram Shandy	Royal Victoria
Star of the Night	Rose of Castile
Sir Colin Campbell	Silver Swan
Souvenir de Chiswick	Ernest D'Iory

They would beg to offer the following collection for 8s, basket and packing included:—

Admiral Boxer	Lady Dartmouth
Autocrat	As You Like It
Clapton Hero	Guiding Star
Conqueror	Prince Arthur
Prince of Wales	Duchess of Lancaster
Novelty	Fairest of the Fair.

** Inspection of this Nursery is respectfully solicited.

SPAFIELD NURSERY, BALL'S-BRIDGE, and 48, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

STRAWBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES!!

T. BRIDGFORD & SON can supply strong, healthy, transplanted Plants of the undermentioned Strawberries, which are considered the finest sorts of the present day—viz., per 100:—

	s. d.		s. d.
Goliath (Kitley's)	[illegible]	Wilmott's Superb	[illegible]
Hautboy	[illegible]	Elton Pine	[illegible]
Black Prince	[illegible]	British Queen	[illegible]
Sivel Queen	[illegible]	Sir Harry	[illegible]
Keene's Seedling	[illegible]	Trollop's Victoria	[illegible]
Ruby	[illegible]	Myatt's Globe	[illegible]
Myatt's Eliza	[illegible]	Myatt's Eleanor	[illegible]
Cuthill's Prince of Wales	[illegible]	White Globe	[illegible]
Ingram's do. do.	5 0	Princess Alice Maude	[illegible]

SPAFIELD NURSERY, BALL'S-BRIDGE, AND 48, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

FLOWER ROOTS.—Our first annual large Consignment of Choice Flower Roots has just arrived, direct from Holland—all of which have been carefully selected from some of the oldest and most extensive growers in that country. Amongst the Hyacinths will be found some very new ... varieties, selected while in bloom; and, as they will form a very prominent feature in this class of Beautiful Flowers ... we beg to call the early attention of Growers for the different ... thereto.

Priced Catalogues to be had on application.

T. BRIDGFORD AND SON, 48, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

The Irish Times.
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II No. 444. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED..... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3. 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce the Commencement of THE DRAMATIC SEASON, With the Engagement of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY, (For a Limited Period.) On THIS EVENING, OCTOBER 3, 1860, The Performance will commence with Sheridan Knowles' Tragedy of VIRGINIUS.

Appius Claudius, ... Mr. Frank Huntley.
Virginius, ... Mr. Walter Montgomery.
Virginia, ... Miss Edwards.

To be followed by the Farce of A PLEASANT NEIGHBOUR.

Christopher Strap, ... Mr. H. Barfoot
Nancy, ... Mrs. Burkinshaw

To coincide with the Farce of DONE ON BOTH SIDES.

Fyzmallion Philbis, ... Mr. H. Barfoot.
Mrs. Whittles, ... Mrs. Woollidge.

Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce the Engagement of the ZOUAVE ARTISTES, Original Members of the Theatre at Inkermann, during the Crimean War, where, under the enemy's fire, they gained such renown, and have since performed at Constantinople, Athens, Paris (on the Theatre of the Variétes), all France, Belgium, Netherlands, Hamburg, Hanover, Frankfort, Prussia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Italy, Savoy, Switzerland, Bavaria, Saxony, Portugal, Gibraltar, and lately at the Princess' Theatre, London. The Zouaves perform the ladies in their plays. The battles in which the Zouave Artistes were engaged are Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Mer'akoff, and Sebastopol.

Stage Manager, Mr. Graney.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey.

Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter past Seven.

Private Boxes, £2 2s., £1 10s., and £1; Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN ARCHERS' CLUB.

A Member of the above Club having placed at the disposal of the Committee the sum of £10, it has been arranged, in order to carry out the views of the donor, to hold a PRIZE MEETING on WEDNESDAY, the 10th OCTOBER inst., at Rockford House, Strad'brook, the residence of M. C. J. RETHAN, Esq. Prizes amounting to £25, open to members of all Irish Archery Clubs, will be shot for. Competitors must enter their names, declare the Club they belong to, and pay 5s Target-money on or before Monday, the 8th inst. Shooting will commence at 1 o'clock.

Admission to the Ground 1s.

Further information can be had, by letter only, addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Auburn Cottages, Monkstown.

If the weather should prove unfavourable, the meeting will be held on the following day.

(By order)
R. H. WALL, Honorary Secretary.

1st October, 1860.

ST. MARY'S PARISH CHURCH.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

A Series of Lectures will be delivered in ST. MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY, at Right o'clock.

The First on next THURSDAY, 4th inst, by the Venerable the ARCHDEACON OF KILDARE, Minister of Trinity Church.

PRAYER MEETING — DORSET INSTITUTION.

A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.

The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

THE REV. J. B. SMITH, of Belfast, WILL PREACH (D.V.) in the PRIMITIVE WESLEYAN CHAPEL, SUMMER-HILL, on TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING, the 4th inst. Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

PUBLIC LECTURE,

On FRIDAY EVENING Mr. SMITH will deliver a Lecture on "Total Abstinence," in the same Chapel, at Eight o'clock.

Admission free.

A collection will be taken up after the conclusion of the Lec ture, in aid of the Temperance Movement generally in Dublin.

AFRICAN MISSION.

BAPTIST CHAPEL,
LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.
Rev. A. D. BAKER,
(From Africa),

Who has just arrived here, will give some account of the work in which he has been lately engaged.

On THIS EVENING (WEDNESDAY), OCTOBER 3rd, At seven o'clock.

ASSOCIATION FOR DISCOUNTENANCING VICE, AND PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

The members of the above Association are requested to take notice, that the First Meeting of the Board, after the Summer Recess, WILL BE HELD TO-MORROW (Thursday), the 4th instant, at Two o'clock, at the Association Rooms, 37, Dawson-street.

HENRY MAUNSELL, Secretary.

MONKSTOWN CHARITABLE COAL FUND.

The Committee are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of Coal during the ensuing winter, to be leaned from the Contractor's yard in Kingstown, upon the orders of the Committee, in such quantities and at such times as they may direct. Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the contract. The quantity issued last winter was 141 tons. Tenders, stating the price per ton, specifying the description of Coal, to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Esq., 6, Clifton-terrace, Monkstown, on or before the 8th of OCTOBER, 1860.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT, BAILY'S BRIDGE.

OFFICE—29, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.

President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.
Patron—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C F Crampton, the Hon and Very rev the Dean of St Patrick's, &c.; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.

Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Fakenham, Mrs Greene.

Trustees—Hon G HADDOCK, E J SMITH, Esq; H TWEEDY, Esq, M D.

Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R P Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Simon Foot, Mrs Ormsby, Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, M P Anthony Lefroy, Esq, M P, Philip Smith, R J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev H J L M'Glone, Dr M'Clintock; Dr Law, James Hawkins, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev Frizelle, Rev D Stuart, Rev U Wolseley, M A Beaufort, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.

J HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P; Hon. ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P; Secs.
Rev W G CARROLL,
29, Upperdiaggot-street,

The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support, which they received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewal subscriptions.

The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.

The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a sert us outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full vigour.

There are Thirty-eight Inmates in the House.

Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Hall, Bankers, Henry-street; at the Institution, Baily-bridge; or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 29, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

Education.

MISS ROURKE'S ACADEMY, 111, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.

Classes for English, French, and German, and Music, Theory and Practice, are in progress, under Masters of undoubted competency. Young Ladies not desiring the whole routine of School business can join any separate class.

ACADEMIC INSTITUTE, 87 AND 88, HARCOURT-STREET.

The Rev. JAMES RICE, M.A., Ex-Scholar, Senior Moderator, and Gold Medallist, in Classics; Berkeley Gold Medallist in Greek; Fellowship Prizeman, Prizeman in Hebrew, English Literature, Political Economy, Vice-Chancellor's Prizeman in Latin Verse and English Prose, &c., &c.,

PRINCIPAL AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.

Mr. RICE has succeeded the Rev. W. J. DUNDAS as Principal of this School.

Mr. RICE was formerly Head Master under the late Rev. D. Flynn, and has since been constantly engaged in preparing Pupils in College, who have obtained the highest Honors, including Scholarship, Sizarship, and First of the First Rank Classical Honors. He hopes, by diligent exertion, aided by the Divine blessing, to make this a first-class School, suited to the requirements of the day. The arrangements for Boarders are most perfect, and there is a "large" Play Ground and Ball Court attached to the Establishment.

Prospectuses can be had on application at 87, Harcourt-street.

☞ Mr. RICE begs to direct attention to the fact that he is the only "Classical" Gold Medallist in Dublin at the head of a School.

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APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE DUBLIN MISSION TO FRIENDLESS FEMALES.

TEMPORARY OFFICE:
SOCIETY ROOM, ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.

JOHN LA TOUCHE, Esq, J.P., D.L.
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Treasurers:
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Rev Dr Urwick.	Robert Wilson, Esq.
Rev William Jameson.	Robert Boyd, Esq.
Rev Maxwell Seeligar	Henry Bewley, Esq.
Rev John Hare.	Robert Maddock, Esq.
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Sale at One o'clock.

H. LEWIS, Auctioneer, 31, Anglesea-street.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.

JOHN F. J

The Irish Times.
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce the Commencement of THE DRAMATIC SEASON, With the Engagement of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY, (For a Limited Period.)
On This WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1860,
The Performance will commence with Sheridan Knowles' Tragedy of VIRGINIUS.

Appius Claudius,	Mr Frank Huntley.
Virginius,	Mr. Walter Montgomery.
Virginia,	Miss Edwards.

To be followed by the Farce of A PLEASANT NEIGHBOUR.

Christopher Strap,	Mr. H. Barfoot.
Nancy,	Mrs. Burkinshaw.

To conclude with the Farce of DONE ON BOTH SIDES.

Pygmalion Phibbs,	Mr. H. Barfoot.
Mrs. Whiffles,	Mrs. Woollidge.

Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce the Engagement of the ZOUAVE ARTISTES, Original Founders of the Theatre at Inkermann, during the Crimean War, where, under the enemy's fire, they gained such renown, and have since performed at Constantinople, Athens, Paris (on the Theatre of the Varietes), all France, Belgium, Netherlands, Hamburg, Hanover, Frankfort, Prussia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Italy, Savoy, Switzerland, Bavaria, Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, and lately at the Princess' Theatre, London. The Zouaves perform the ladies in their plays. The battles in which the Zouave Artistes were engaged are Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Malakoff, and Sebastopol.
Stage Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey.
Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter-past Seven.
Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2; Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN ARCHERS' CLUB.
A Member of the above Club having placed at the disposal of the Committee the sum of £10, it has been arranged, in order to carry out the views of the donor, to hold a PRIZE MEETING on WEDNESDAY, the 10th OCT., inst., at Rockford House, Stradbrook Blackrock, the residence of M. C. J. BETHAM, Esq. Prizes amounting to £25, open to members of all Irish Archery Clubs, will be shot for. Competitors must enter their names, declare the Club they belong to, and pay 5s. Target-money on or before Monday, the 8th inst. Shooting will commence at 1 o'clock.
Admission to the Ground 1s.
Further information can be had, by letter only, addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Auburn Cottages, Monkstown.
If the weather should prove unfavourable, the meeting will be held on the following day.
(By order)
R. H. WALL, Honorary Secretary.
1st October, 1860.

ST. MARY'S PARISH CHURCH.
SPECIAL SERVICES.
A Series of Lectures will be delivered in ST. MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY, at Eight o'clock.
The First on next THURSDAY, 4th inst., by the Venerable the ARCHDEACON OF KILDARE, Minister of Trinity Church.

PRAYER MEETING — DORSET INSTITUTION.
A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.
The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

THE REV. J. B. SMITH, of Belfast, WILL PREACH (D.V.) in the PRIMITIVE WESLEYAN CHAPEL, SUMMER-HILL, on TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING, the 4th inst. Service to commence at Seven o'clock.
PUBLIC LECTURE.
On FRIDAY EVENING Mr. SMITH will deliver a Lecture on "Total Abstinence," in the same Chapel, at Eight o'clock.
Admission free.
A collection will be taken up after the conclusion of the Lecture in aid of the Temperance Movement generally in Dublin.

AFRICAN MISSION.
BAPTIST CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.
REV. A. SAKER, (From Africa),
Who has just arrived here, will give some account of the work in Africa in which he has been lately engaged,
On THIS EVENING (WEDNESDAY), OCTOBER 3rd, At seven o'clock.

ASSOCIATION FOR DISCOUNTENANCING VICE, AND PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.
Members of the above Association are requested to take notice, that the First Meeting of the Board, after the Summer Recess, WILL BE HELD TO-MORROW (Thursday), the 4th instant, at Two o'clock, at the Association House, 37, Dawson-street.

MONKSTOWN CHARITABLE COAL FUND.
The Committee are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of Coal during the ensuing winter, to be issued from the Contractor's yard in Kingstown, upon the orders of the Committee, in such quantities and at such times as they may direct. Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the contract. The quantity issued last winter was 143 tons. Tenders, stating price and description of Coal, to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Esq., 6, Clifton-terrace, Monkstown, on or before the 6th of OCTOBER, 1860.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT, BALL'S BRIDGE.
OFFICE—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.
Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C P Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, &c; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.
Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene.
Trustees—Hon G HADCOCK, E J SMITH, Esq; H TWEEDY, Esq, M D.
Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R P Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Simon Foot, Mrs Ormsby, Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, M P Anthony Lefroy, Esq, MP; Rev Philip Smith, R J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev R J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock; Dr Law, James Hawkins, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev Frizelle, Rev D Stuart, Rev C Wolseley, Rev M A Saurin, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.
J HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P } Hon.
ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P } Secs.
Rev W G CARROLL, 99, Upper Baggot-street, } Sec.
The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.
The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.
The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full efficacy.
There are Thirty-eight Inmates in the house.
Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Hall, Bankers, Henry-street; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 99, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

DIOCESE OF HURON, CANADA WEST.
When the devoted Dr. CRONYN entered upon his labours in the newly-formed Diocese of Huron, the number of his clergy was only forty. In less than two years he has been enabled to increase this staff to sixty-seven. This provision, however, is still very inadequate, and at least 150 are needed to supply all the spiritually destitute and recently settled districts.
The following extracts from the Bishop's letters present a strong appeal for sympathy and aid. May the Lord stir up the hearts of many to respond!
Referring to the Northern section of his Diocese, he writes,—
"In that part of the Diocese I have now ten Missionaries, where, last year, there was not one; and I have the best reason to believe that they are all men of God, zealous for the truth, and desirous to proclaim Christ for the salvation of sinners. I feel at times a little anxious about their support, but, though I am sometimes afraid, yet I put my trust in the Lord, that He will enable me to provide means of supporting them in their present position of usefulness. The country where these Missionaries are placed is quite new—that is, recently settled—and the inhabitants are very poor, just enduring the hardships of a first settlement in the woods. Poor fellows! they promise to contribute something towards the support of the Missionaries, but time alone will prove whether they will be able to fulfil their promises."
In another letter he states:—
"If you were able to get £500 per annum for five years, I would engage to employ at least ten men in the missionary work; and I need not say to you that I will not employ any man who does not faithfully preach Christ and salvation through Him alone."
And again:—
"We ought to have at least 140 or 150 clergymen, even moderately to supply the destitute parts of the Diocese. There are also many Indians; we have five Missions to them, and we ought, if possible, to have three more."
The following contributions and annual subscriptions towards the proposed sum of £500 are thankfully acknowledged:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
John Robinson, Esq, per Rev H Verschoyle	20	0	0	Mrs and the Misses Carew Smyth, per do	1	0	0
Richard Nevin, Esq.	2	0	0	Mrs Syme, per Rev M F Day	1	0	0
Rev Henry Stewart (Derriaghy)	2	0	0	Rev E A Tickell	1	0	0
T K Barton, Esq, M D, per Rev M F Day	1	0	0	Miss Trayer	1	0	0
Rev Maurice F Day,	1	0	0	James Turbitt, Esq	1	0	0
A Friend, per do	1	0	0	Rev H Verschoyle	1	1	0
A Friend,	1	0	0	The Very Rev the Dean of Waterford	1	0	0
A E Gayer, Esq, Q C, LL D,	1	0	0	Miss Booth (Collection)	0	10	0
Mrs Alfred Maughton,	1	0	0	Rev E Gabbett	0	10	0
E Litton, Esq, M C, per Rev M F Day,	1	0	0	The Misses Gabbett	0	5	0
Miss Milliken, per Rev Dr Moeran	1	0	0	Anonymous, per Rev M F Day	0	5	0
Rev Dr Moeran	1	0	0	The Clerk of Tawney Parish	0	2	6
				Collection after Sermon in St Matthias' Church	27	5	0

Further contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Rev. Henry M. Flinn, Secretary of the Colonial Church and School Society, at the Society's Office, 17, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), JOINT-STOCK WINE COMPANY.
Commanding Capital £500,000.
Formed for the supply of pure wine to clubs, public establishments, or private families, at wholesale prices.
Our Budget Tariff, from March 5, 1860:—
Sherries at 27s, 31s, 33s, 35s, 39s, 43s; late 6s per doz. each extra. Ports from wood, 30s, 32s, 34s, above two years in bottle as before. Very fine Epernay Champagne, now 40s, late 45s, worth 64s. The celebrated sparkling Royal Fleur de Sillery, now 52s, late 60s. Moet's, Mumm's, Perrier Jouet's, or any others (certified first qualities), now 60s, late 66s. Pints of either in proportion.
Dinner Clarets: Vin Ordinaire, good drinking, 18s; St. Emillion, or Haut Brion, now 27s, late 32; fine ditto, St. Julien, now 31s, late 36s; and La Rose St. Julien, now 36s, late 42s.
Fine La Rose of 1856 vintage, now 42s, late 48s.
First growth Clarets: the famed Chateau Brane Cantenac Margaux of 1851, now 44s; ditto of 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, Chateau Rauzan Margaux, 1848, late 54s, now 50s; ditto, fine vintages of Latour, 54s; Lafitte, 68s; and 1848 Margaux, 84s, worth 105s.
The Burgundies are selected by the manager at each place of growth, viz.:—sparkling white, 47s, worth 72s, very fine; Vins de Pays, pale or pink, 26s; Volney and light Beaunes, 30s; fine growths, from 36s to 42s; first growths, Clos-Vogeot, Chambertin St. Georges, and others, from 50s to 70s.
For detailed price lists, apply to T. W. STAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 90, Regent-street, London.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
BALLINASLOE OCTOBER FAIR.
On Thursday 4th, Friday 5th, Saturday 6th, and Monday 8th October, a Special Passenger Train, with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Carriages, will leave the Broadstone Terminus, at Five o'clock Morning, calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown,	5.10 a.m.	Moyvalley,	6.24 a.m.
Clonsilla,	5.16 ,,	Hill of Down,	6.36 ,,
Lucan,	5.22 ,,	Killucan,	6.50 ,,
Leixlip,	5.30 ,,	Mullingar,	7.10 ,,
Maynooth,	5.40 ,,	Castletown,	7.30 ,,
Kilcock,	5.54 ,,	Streamstown,	7.40 ,,
Ferns Lock	6. 0 ,,	Moate,	7.51 ,,
Enfield,	6.15 ,,	Athlone,	8.16 ,,

And will arrive at Ballinasloe about forty-five minutes after Eight o'clock Morning.
Third Class Passengers will be booked by the Up Train leaving Ballinasloe at 1-45 p.m., for all Stations at which it calls, as per Company's Time Table.
N.B.—Special cattle trains, at Reduced Rates, will run from Ballinasloe.
On Thursday 4th, Friday 5th, and Saturday 6th October, leaving Dublin at 4.0 p.m., will stop to take up passengers for Ballinasloe only. Maynooth [illegible]
Broadstone, Dublin, 19th September, 1860.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED) PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED. IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS, 4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY GENTLEMEN.
COALS CHEAPER THAN TURF.
BALLINASLOE FAIR.
LUKE DILLON, Coal Merchant, 90, UPPER DORSET-STREET, DUBLIN,
Will attend to receive orders for COALS on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 6th and 8th inst., at Messrs. FITZPATRICKS, Jewellers, MAIN-STREET, BALLINASLOE.

Education.

MISS ROURKE'S ACADEMY, 111, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.
Classes for English, French, and German, and Music, Theory and Practice, are in progress, under Masters of undoubted competency. Young Ladies not desiring the whole routine of School business can join any separate class.

ACADEMIC INSTITUTE, 87 AND 88, HARCOURT-STREET.
The Rev. JAMES RICE, A.M., ex-Scholar, Senior Moderator, and Gold Medallist, in Classics; Berkeley Gold Medallist in Greek; Fellowship Prizeman, Prizeman in Hebrew, English Literature, Political Economy, Vice-Chancellor's Prizeman in Latin Verse and English Prose, &c., &c.
PRINCIPAL AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.
Mr. RICE has succeeded the Rev. W. J. DUNDAS as Principal of this School.
Mr. RICE was formerly Head Master under the late Rev. D. Flynn, and has since been constantly engaged in preparing Pupils in College, who have obtained the highest Honors, including Scholarship, Sizarship, and First of the First Rank Classical Honors. He hopes, by diligent exertion, aided by the Divine blessing, to make this a first-class School, suited to the requirements of the day. The arrangements for Boarders are most perfect, and there is a "large" Play Ground and Ball Court attached to the Establishment.
Prospectuses can be had on application at 87, Harcourt-street.
☞ Mr. RICE begs to direct attention to the fact that he is the only "Classical" Gold Medallist in Dublin at the head of a School.

UNIVERSITY, MILITARY, AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTE, 3, BLESSINGTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
Candidates for the University, Army, Navy, College of Surgeons, Apothecaries' Hall, and Civil Service, are grounded in the prescribed courses on the "Competitive System," with the view of not only passing their preliminary examinations, but also to stamp their future career.
WILLIAM WOODS, A.B., T.C.D., Principal.

TO UNIVERSITY AND MILITARY STUDENTS.
Gentlemen preparing for the coming October Examinations will find very favourable opportunities of making up their business efficiently, and in a short time, with Mr. J. B. RYAN, A.B., 3, College-street.
N.B.—Boarders accommodated, who will enjoy especial advantages of improvement.
Reference—The Rev. Mr. TOWNSEND, F.T.C.D., 33, Trinity College.

HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE—
DIRECT COMMISSIONS.—Mr. Stapleton's ARMY PROSPECTUS contains full and accurate information; references to above forty pupils who have passed on "First Trial" from him, several of them after failure from other Establishments. At the late examinations Mr. WILLIAM GUINNESS, Deepwell, Blackrock, passed on one month's Private Instruction by Mr. STAPLETON.
ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.—The highest place (Fourth) of all Candidates from Ireland was obtained by Mr. BLEAKEY, a Pupil proposed by Mr. Stapleton, at the last December Examination.
INDIAN ARMY.—Separate Prospectus gives the curriculum of subjects appointed by Council for India, and references to Pupils who have passed direct from Mr. Stapleton.
Gentlemen desirous of being expeditiously prepared, or of distinguishing themselves, can have Private Instruction from Mr. Stapleton, or from one of his staff of assistants.
WM. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., PRINCIPAL, UNIVERSITY, CIVIL AND MILITARY INSTITUTION, 24, KILDARE-STREET.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD.
PRINCIPALS:
REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.;
FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.
Classical Master—JAMES CURRAN, A.B., Sch. T.C.D.
Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., and late Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon.
Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.
French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, Jena University.
Writing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD.
Pupils are prepared for the University, the Military Colleges, the Civil Service, &c.
The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood.
Business was resumed on the 6th of August.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN, RE-OPENED ON THE 1st OF AUGUST.
H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.
The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.
Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.
The Playground is large.
Day Pupils also received.
Unexceptional references given and required.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN requiring Instruction in Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Orthography, Grammar, Composition, French, Classics, Science, &c., &c., are invited to join Mr. SULLIVAN'S EVENING CLASS, 32, North Great George's-street. Private lessons given to gentlemen during the day, from 10 to 2 o'clock. Monthly or quarterly engagements may be made. Highest references given. Two first-class assistants are engaged.

HELP WANTED.
It is hoped that a spirit of liberality may induce many persons to come forward and help, by contributions and collections, to raise the following sums:—
Orphan Refuge Office, 9, Upper Sackville-street.
£100 is offered to the Orphan Refuge, on condition that £900 is contributed within a year towards a reserved fund, to form part of a permanent endowment towards the support of orphans exceeding the number of 140 who may be taken charge of by this valuable society.
The Rev. Benjamin Gibson, 3, Berkeley-street, will be happy to receive subscriptions, and to accept the aid of collectors.
ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET.
Patron—Lord Roden.
£100 is offered to the Adelaide Hospital on condition that within a year £900 is contributed towards a trust fund for the use of this important Institution.
Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Rev. Charles S. Stanford, at 117, Grafton-street, or St. Thomas' Church.
£20 is offered with the view of embracing the present opportunity for the spread of the Gospel in Italy.
The Rev. J. B. Heard, 22, Merrion-square South, will receive and acknowledge contributions.
£20 to the Bird's-nest and Ragged School, Kingstown.
Contributions will be received by Josiah Smyly, Esq., 4, Merrion-square, North; and
£20 to the Mission to Friendless Women.
Contributions will be received and acknowledged by the Rev. Charles S. Stanford as above, on condition that within three months eight individuals shall each contribute the same amount to each of these charities.
The sums offered have been saved from the income of a professional man.
"Honour the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase, so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine."—Prov. iii. 9.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE DUBLIN MISSION TO FRIENDLESS FEMALES.
TEMPORARY OFFICE: SOCIETY ROOM, ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.
President: JOHN LA TOUCHE, Esq, J P, D L.
Vice-President: COLONEL SINCLAIR.
Treasurers: Messrs LA TOUCHE AND Co.
Committee:

Rev C M Fleury, D D.	Major Borrowes.
Rev Dr Urwick.	Robert Wilson, Esq.
Rev William Jameson.	Richard Allen, Esq.
Rev Maurice Neligan	Henry Bewley, Esq.
Rev John Hare.	Robert Maddock, Esq.
Rev T Butler.	William J Stokes Esq.
Rev A M Pollock.	Hindon Scott, Esq.
Rev Edward Metcalf.	Samuel Bewley, jun. Esq.
Rev Robert Stone	David Plunket, Esq.
Rev John Hall.	C R Trouton, Esq.

Honorary secretaries: Rev. C. S. STANFORD, D.D. STAWELL WEBB, Esq.
The Midnight Meetings recently held in London having met with much success, and public attention having been painfully drawn to the distressing subject of unhappy Women, a Conference of Clergymen and Gentlemen of our City was held on Thursday, the 21st July, at No. 10, D'Olier-street, with a view to making further efforts on behalf of this unhappy class in Dublin. It was considered that fresh exertions are much needed for the rescue of these friendless ones, whose pitiable state, exiled from all good influence, and tied and bound in the chain of their sins, should indeed awaken compassion in the hearts of those whom Providence has placed in safety from perils such as theirs.
After prayer and much consideration, the clergyman and gentlemen before referred to resolved to commence a course of faithful, loving, and patient efforts to seek out and save these lost ones, and to this end a Committee was formed, consisting of the foregoing Members.
The following Resolutions resulted from this Conference:—
First—"That a Society be formed, to be entitled 'THE DUBLIN MISSION TO FRIENDLESS FEMALES.'"
Second—"That a house be forthwith taken in a central part of Dublin, to serve as a place for the temporary reception of Friendless Women who may be willing to abandon their evil course, and submit to religious and moral training, with a view to their being restored to their families, drafted into existing Institutions, or otherwise provided for; and that a Sub-Committee be appointed to take steps at once for the carrying out of this resolution, and also to engage a suitable Matron for the Institution."
Third—"That the Sub-Committee before named be also appointed, for the purpose of procuring two or more Agents to distribute tracts, visit at their dwellings, read the Scriptures, and give Christian counsel to the poor friendless women who walk the streets at night."
The Committee are most thankful to Almighty God that they have been already so far enabled to carry out the preceding resolution, as to have obtained a house for the "Home" which, in a few days, they trust will be ready to receive inmates of the class it is intended for; and also to have secured the services of two agents—male and female missionary—who are now ready and willing, without further delay, in faith and hope, to enter upon the serious and solemn responsibilities of their mission, as described in the 3rd resolution.
The Committee are anxious to have it clearly understood that it is not their desire or their object in any way to interfere with the excellent institutions of a nearly similar class already existing, and which have already received such abundant acknowledgment and blessing from God. One of the chief designs of their direct missionary agency will be to find out such as, through God's grace, may be prevailed upon to avail themselves of the great advantages of the existing asylums as vacancies and opportunities may allow. The "Home" is—more especially—intended for the reception of those of whom there are many whose previous position in society, and habits, disqualify them for the kind of occupation more usually pursued in other institutions, who may have more recently entered upon a course of sin, in whose case family ties and aspirations have not, perhaps, been hopelessly torn asunder, or who, if no such prospect be open to them, may be transferred to the renewal of home feelings and affections, may be transferred to new scenes, to lead a new life, by the faith of the Son of God.
A project like this must, of necessity, involve considerable expense, and an appeal is now made to the compassion and liberality of the public, in the hope that it will freely respond to the call. Surely the happy and the virtuous will not coldly turn aside when asked to help their outcast sisters, whose state is sad beyond description, whose souls are besieged by dark and evil powers, whose ears are familiar only with harmful words, whose hearts are crushed with the sufferings that comes of sin, and perverted from all purity and truth, but who are yet within our reach, yet amenable to the softening and healing influences of human sympathy and Christian love, brought home who, if we pass not by on the other side, may yet be brought home to Him who offers to repentant publicans and harlots a place in the Kingdom of Heaven.
Subscriptions will be thankfully received by any Member of the Committee; by the Honorary Secretaries; or by the Treasurers, Messrs. DAVID LATOUCHE and Co., Bank, Castle-street.

Houses and Lands.

KINGSTOWN.—TO BE LET, Furnished, until the middle of next March, a newly and comfortably-furnished house in one of the best situations in Kingstown. The house faces the sea, and commands a fine view of the Bay and Harbour.—For further particulars please apply to TALBOT COALL, Esq., 18, Upper George's-street, Kingstown; or to R. R., IRISH TIMES Office.

DETACHED VILLA RESIDENCES.
Messrs. BENTLEY respectfully invite the attention of the public to the very beautiful Building Sites for Detached Residences on their Lands at Foxrock, Stillorgan, and Kerrymount, on the Bray line of railway, situated about a mile and a half from Kingstown and Blackrock. The sites on Westminster-road, now nearly completed, and leading to the new railway station, about being erected, are particularly worthy of attention. The views of sea and mountain are most extensive, varied, and attractive.
Parties building on these sites will have the decided advantage of being supplied with Bricks, Stone, Lime, and Sand on the Lands, at extremely moderate charges, and the rents expected are not more than one-fourth the amount charged for less eligible sites in and about Kingstown.
BENTLEY & SON, 110, Grafton-street.

COUNTY WESTMEATH.
ELIGIBLE RESIDENCE, AND 185 IRISH PLANTATION ACRES of LAND.
TO BE LET from 1st November next, for such term as may be agreed on, the House and Lands of NEW ARCHERSTOWN, situated in a fine sporting county, and most salubrious situation about 30 miles from Dublin; 2 miles from Delvin, and 4 miles from Clonmellon—good Market towns; and about 8 miles from a Railway Station. The lands consist of good arable and pasture ground; there is a Lime Kiln partly built, and plenty of limestone on the Land. The offices are excellent; the House commodious; has been recently papered and painted, and is fit for the immediate reception of a Gentleman.
Proposals to be addressed to Mr. W. M. M'CAY, 30, Westland-row, Dublin.

COUNTY GALWAY.
The following GRAZING FARMS TO BE LET, from the 1st November next:—
Part of the Townland of GUNNOD, containing 165A. Irish.
CLOONKEEN (NETTERVILLE) 60 A. Irish.
KILGOOSH, 24A. Irish.
These Lands, part of the Estate of Mrs. NETTERVILLE GERRARD, are situated within five miles of Ballygar; three of Mountbellew; six from Roscommon, and about nine from the Woodlawn Station M. G. W. Railway.
The Herds will show the Lands.
For terms, and further particulars, apply to MATTHEW WELD O'CONNOR, Esq., Land Agent, Longford.
September 27, 1860.

Lodgings.

BOARD AND APARTMENTS, at 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

A RESPECTABLE Person, wanting a QUIET ROOM, where no other lodger is, no children, good air—terms moderate—by calling at 25, Bessboro'-avenue, North Strand, may hear of what will answer.

Auctions.

LITERARY SALEROOMS, 31, ANGLESEA-STREET.
M. LEWIS begs to announce that he will SELL BY AUCTION, in these Rooms,
On This Day (WEDNESDAY), 3rd of OCTOBER,
A select collection of Books in various classes of Literature, including some rare and valuable Works on Surgery, Medicine, Science, &c.;
Also a few specimens of Dresden China, comprising beautiful Groups of Figures, Vases, Ornaments.
With a Powerful Photographic Camera, by Powell, of London; Handsome Carved Ivory Cabinet, and other items.
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KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Miscellaneous.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronized by the Queen—SI. EUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at reasonable low prices.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 8s. 6d., or 9s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON, The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronized by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

PURE WATER—THE CARBON FILTER.
No house should be without one of the Patent Moulded Carbon Company's Water Filters. To be had at 8s each and upwards. The fills can be had separately at 5s and 6s each, and applied to any other suitable vessel. From the construction of the Filters, every one using them can see the process of filtration, and thus be satisfied of their mechanical and chemical power.
For further information see Doctor Hassal's Report, which can be had at our Establishment. EXTRACT—"I regard them as the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed—(Signed) Arthur Hill Hassal, M.D., &c.
GREGG AND SON. Sole Agents, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—
The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.
Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb.
Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
RUSSELL & CO., 3, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 36, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & CO., 14, Westmoreland-street.
BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 23, Grafton-street.
Wholesale by W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
J. & J. COLMAN'S MUSTARD may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kingdom. The finest qualities bear their Trade Mark and Signature.
26, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.

ROYAL SELTZER WATER, BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 23, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

GENUINE GERMAN SELTZER WATER, Imported and Re-carbonated by J. AND T. HAYES, 17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

IRON CASTINGS.
Builders, Plumbers, and others requiring Castings in Iron, can be supplied with every description of them by THE IRISH ENGINEERING COMPANY, SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE PLACE, Near the Drogheda Railway Terminus.

ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.
Engaged best quality, much under Silversmiths' prices, and warranted to wear as Sterling Silver a great many years.

	First Quality.			Second Quality.		
12 Table Forks,	£1	10	0	£1	10	0
12 Dessert do.	1	10	0	1	0	0
12 Table Spoons,	2	0	0	1	10	0
12 Dessert do.	1	10	0	1	0	0
12 Tea do.	1	18	0	0	12	0
6 Egg do.	0	8	0	0	6	0
2 Salt do.	0	2	4	0	2	0

The First Quality are so thickly coated with Silver as to deceive the most experienced eye when Crested; and the second Quality are substantially Plated, and will last many years. To be had at GEORGE T. WHITESTONE'S General Ironmongery Establishment, 36, GRAFTON-STREET.
☞ Electro Tea Sets, four articles, from £4 10s to £8.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.
A magnificent assortment TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SONS, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, AND 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay. Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

HOUSE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY in Great Variety, at HODGES AND SONS, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

OPENING OF AUSTIN'S NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES, 23, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
These Extensive Premises will shortly be opened with a very large and varied assortment of WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, FOREIGN FANCY GOODS, TRAVELLING REQUISITES, STATIONERY, CUTLERY, &c., &c.
Messrs. AUSTIN have spared no expense to make their New Establishment the most complete, as well as the most extensive Establishment of the kind in the kingdom.
Business carried on in ST. ANDREW-STREET as usual.

IMPORTANT.
THE ONLY OILCLOTH MANUFACTORY IN IRELAND!!! Established 1791.
The Largest and Cheapest Stock of WELL-SEASONED OILCLOTH. To be had only at the Manufactory direct, 61 and 62, GREAT STRAND-STREET, Entrance 58, JERVIS-STREET. J. D. FRANKLIN, Proprietor.

HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, to an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest styles:—
☞ Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Naldere's Worm Powders, and Rackett's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS, 4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

MODERATEUR LAMPS IN THIS SEASON'S DESIGNS.
The largest and most varied assortment of the above satisfactory Lamps, at prices to meet all classes of purchasers.
LAMPS REPAIRED AND RE-BRONZED. FINEST FRENCH COLZA OIL.
GEORGE DIXON, LAMP and LAMP OIL IMPORTER, WAREROOMS—1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET, Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.

FINE COLZA OIL.
H. LEEDOM & CO. have much pleasure in announcing that they are prepared to supply for the coming season the same quality of fine Colza Oil which gave so much satisfaction during the last four or five winters. For purity and brilliancy of light it cannot be surpassed.
HAMPTON LEEDOM & CO., WAX CHANDLERS AND OIL MERCHANTS, Agents for Price's Patent Candles, 34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

BRIGGS'S PATENT COLZA OIL, FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS.
This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland, A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED), PLYMOUTH.
Public attention is directed to the highly-finished manufactures of the above Company, embracing WAX, SPERM, STEARINE, COMPOSITE, and the celebrated KOH-I-NOOR CANDLES, and NIGHT LIGHTS, together with HOUSEHOLD and MANUFACTURERS' SOAPS, and PERFUMED TOILET SOAPS, in every variety. To be had of most respectable chandlers and dealers.
The trade are referred to the Company's Agents, COCKLE AND HOPKINS, 9, TEMPLE-LANE, DUBLIN.

IMPERISHABLE TESSELATED PAVEMENTS.
H. SINTHORPE AND SON, Agents to Maw & Co., are prepared to supply designs for Floors of Churches, Conservatories, Halls and Passages, with proper workmen to lay them in any part of Ireland.
11 & 12, Corkhill, Dublin.

SEA BATHING.
DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN.
THE CASTLE MONA HOTEL AND FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE.
On the margin of the beautiful and picturesque Bay of Douglas; formerly a Ducal Residence. Established nearly a Quarter of a Century by the present Proprietor.
Families and Gentlemen visiting the Island will find in the Hotel splendid accommodation, well-aired Beds, every comfort and attention, the finest Wines, and Moderate Charges.
TABLE D'HOTE. Superb Public Drawingroom; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee-rooms; extensive, well-laid out Pleasure-grounds and Gardens; Billiard-room; Salt-water Baths, &c.
In connection with this Establishment is the finest Sea-Bathing in the World.
Visitors are cautioned against Porters, Stewards, &c., paid to recommend inferior houses, and requested, on landing, to inquire for the Castle Mona Servants, who are always in attendance with an Omnibus, which is free to the Hotel.
Tariff, View of the Hotel, and Description of the Island, on two stamps and address, being sent to Mr. HESON. See "Bradshaw."
☞ Reduced Tariff in April, May, and June, and during the Winter.

TO THE CLERGY.
THE LONDON CENTRAL CLERICAL HOTEL, 29, Montague-street, Russell-square, W.C.
Mrs. Spencer (late Superintendent of a Clerical Hotel) respectfully informs the Clergy that, at the request of many of her patrons, she has taken the above residence for the exclusive use of Clergymen and their Families.
The House overlooks the grounds of the British Museum, is quiet, airy, and spacious; has been recently decorated and newly furnished, and from its central position, is most conveniently situated for visitors.
Mrs. Spencer hopes, by strict and constant attention to the comforts of Visitors, to merit their patronage.
Bed and Breakfast, 3s; Dinners, 2s., on an equally moderate scale.
N.B.—A Private Room for Ladies.

Wants.

WANTED, by a Clergyman, M.A., of Dublin, SUNDAY DUTY, during the month of October, in Dublin or the immediate neighbourhood.—Address "Rev. H. S.," IRISH TIMES Office.

TUITION.—A Student of T.C.D. would undertake (either as a Visiting or Resident Tutor) the instruction of young lads in the rudimental parts of an English and Classical Education, with a view to the University; satisfactory references given.—Address "L. M. N.," IRISH TIMES Office.

AS LADIES' MAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Young Woman, a Situation as above, or to attend on growing up young Ladies; is a good needlewoman, and understands hairdressing; would have no objection to make herself generally useful; can be highly recommended; will be disengaged the first of the month.—Any commands, up to that time, addressed to "M. A.," 32, Henry-street, will be attended to.

AS LADY'S MAID, or would go as HOUSEMAID in a small, respectable family.—A most respectable person wishes to engage as above; understands dressmaking perfectly well, and can do up fine things in the neatest manner, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "T. W.," IRISH TIMES Office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, from the country, wishes to obtain a Situation in a gentleman's family as UPPER HOUSEMAID, or HOUSEMAID in a small family; is a good plain worker, and can do up fine things if required; has long and satisfactory discharges from families of distinction, both in England and Ireland.—Address "K. G.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 4, Merrion-row, for a week.

AS NURSE, a steady Young Woman, who would take charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to the country; can work well at her needle, and can be highly recommended.—Address "M. J. W.," 72, Camden-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

NURSE (Dry), a steady, respectable Woman, age 37; understands the management of a baby from its birth, also bottle-feeding; will be found useful at her needle; willing and obliging; town preferred.—Please address "L. M.," IRISH TIMES Office, or 67, Grafton-street.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, from the country, wishes to obtain a Situation, in a respectable family, as CHILDREN'S MAID, or HOUSEMAID; understands her business in all its branches; is a good needlewoman; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present; no objection to the country.—Address "B. B.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 4, Merrion-row, for a week.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes for a Situation as CHILDREN'S MAID, or would go under a nurse; can work with her needle; can wash and make up fine things neatly; her character will bear the strictest investigation.—Address "M. O. B.," 55, Grafton-street.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, a respectable person, understands the duties of Housekeeping, Confectionery, Fancy Breakfast Bread-making (her own baron); would go as Own Maid or Housekeeper, a steady, active Woman; can give good references as to character and ability in both stations; is a Northern and a Protestant.—Address "H. M.," 3, Denzille-street, Dublin.

COOK (Professed), or COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER an active Woman, who understands her business in both capacities—baking and making her own barm; marketing, and the cutting up of meat; understands the seeing after a small dairy, if required; is a Protestant; has held high situations both in England and Ireland; has good references from the lady she has left; would go by the week for some time.—Any commands for "M. C.," at Mrs. Mitchel's, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office, shall be attended to for a week.

AS COOK, in a gentleman's family, a steady, experienced Woman, who understands her business in all its branches; has good characters from families she had the honor to serve.—Any commands addressed to "W. B.," 19, Merrion-row, and 32, Montpellier Hill, will be attended to.

AS COOK, a steady, active Woman, who understands her business in all its branches; soups, pastries, jellies, creams, pickling, preserving, and the baking of bread; would go with or without a kitchen maid; can be highly recommended; no objection to the country.—Any commands addressed to "M. B.," 101, Lower Baggot-street, or 71, Clare-street, will be attended to.

DISENGAGED, and wants a Situation, as COOK, a steady, Middle-aged Woman, who understands her business in all its branches, the baking of bread with her own barm; can undertake the management of a dairy, if required; the advertiser is a Protestant.—Any commands for "R. A.," at 26, Herbert-street, will be respectfully attended to.

AS Good Plain COOK, a few days disengaged, a steady Woman, who perfectly understands her business; can produce long and satisfactory testimonials; has no objection to a part of the washing; will be found trustworthy and economical; wages not so much her object as a permanent situation; the advertiser has no incumbrance.—Address "E. M.," 34, Grafton-street, or 1, Cavendish-row.

AS PLAIN COOK AND DAIRY MAID, in a respectable family, understands making bread if required; references and character.—Address "M. K.," 18, Vicar-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTS a Situation, as GOOD PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, who knows her business well, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress; can wash and make up, if required.—Address "M. H.," 104, Britain-street, or 60, Grafton-street.

JUST DISENGAGED, and wants a Situation as good COOK, or would go as COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, where other servants are kept; is a good laundress, if required; to save trouble, none need apply but those whom this advertisement may suit; is also competent in the making of soups, jellies, and made-up dishes.—Address "A. M.," IRISH TIMES Office. P.S.—The highest references can be given.

DISENGAGED, and wants a Situation, as Good Plain COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman, who perfectly understands her business; can wash and make up in the neatest manner if required; and can be highly recommended by her last mistress; has no incumbrance.—Address "A. C.," 60, Grafton-street, or 2, North Earl-street.

AS COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady Young Woman, who knows her business perfectly; and can be well recommended by a lady in town at present; would take charge of a small dairy, if required.—Address "C. F.," 60, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

HOUSEMAID, or HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, a steady, respectable Young Woman; can do up fine things in the neatest manner, or would wait on a lady; is a good needle-worker, and is of the Established Church.—Please address "A. W.," 67, Grafton-street.

AS BUTLER AND GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a smart, active Man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect; has good discharges from highly respectable families, and will be well recommended by his last master.—Address "M. R." Office of the IRISH TIMES.

WANTS a Situation, as INSIDE SERVANT, a steady, active Man, of regular habits; he understands his business perfectly; is a Protestant; without any incumbrance; plate and lamps; no objection to town or country; can be well recommended by his last and former masters.—Any commands for "J. B.," IRISH TIMES Office, will be punctually attended to.

AS GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, in a small, respectable family, a steady, sober, regular Man, who understands his business well, as his long and satisfactory discharges and good character will certify.—Please address "P. M. N.," 1, Lower Baggot-street, or 18, Lower Sackville-street.

HOUSE SERVANT (General), a steady, active Young Man, aged 20, who understands the care of plate, lamps, and furniture; is of clean and regular habits; has long and satisfactory discharges; can be highly recommended by his last master, who is in town.—Address "H. A.," 55, Grafton-street.

AS GROOM, or GROOM AND COACHMAN, a steady, respectable Man, who understands his business in every respect; is well acquainted with the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness; is a careful driver in double or single harness; has no objection to the country; can be highly recommended by his last master.—Please address "L. L.," 32, Lower Sackville-street, or 76, Dame-street.

A YOUNG MAN, an Englishman, also a Pensioner, who has a wife and two children, would make himself generally useful; would take a Situation as LODGE-KEEPER, or as GROOM AND COACHMAN; has excellent testimonials.—Please address "T. K.," 104, Lower Mecklenburgh-street.

AS FOOTMAN, a respectable Young Man, aged 23, of good height and appearance, who is just disengaged, and will be highly recommended; has no objection to town or country.—All letters addressed to "M. H. E.," IRISH TIMES Office, will be attended to.

WANTED, a Situation, by a respectable Pensioner, as GATE-KEEPER, or to charge of a Lodge, who can make himself generally useful; has served through the Crimean war, and has been lately discharged; family small; character good.—Address Mr. GEORGE DOWER, 8, Liffey-street, or Royal Barracks.

Wanted.

A TENOR SINGER is WANTED for the Choir of Eustace-street Meeting-house. There is (except on special occasions) no evening service. Salary—£10 per annum.—Candidates will please attend at the Meeting-house, Eustace-street, on Saturday next, at Twelve o'clock noon.

FUCHSIAS.
THOMAS BRIDGFORD AND SON respectfully invite the attention of the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland to their Stock of the above, which was acknowledged last year to be the Largest and Finest Collection in the Kingdom, and to which they have made some new and choice additions this year.
They beg to offer the following collection of fine, strong, healthy Plants, for 12s, basket and packing included, viz.:—

Etoile du Nord	Fairest of the Fair
Bopeep	Fair Oriana
Tristram Shandy	Royal Victoria
Star of the Night	Rose of Castile
Sir Colin Campbell	Silver Swan
Souvenir de Chiswick	Ernest D'Iory

They would beg to offer the following collection for 8s, basket and packing included:—

Admiral Boxer	Lady Dartmouth
Autocrat	As You Like It
Clapton Hero	Guiding Star
Conqueror	Prince Arthur
Prince Wales	Duchess of Lancaster
Novelty	Fairest of the Fair.

. Inspection of this Nursery is respectfully solicited.
SPAFIELD NURSERY, BALL'S-BRIDGE, and 48, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

STRAWBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES!!
STRAWBERRIES!!!
T. BRIDGFORD & SON can supply strong, healthy, transplanted Plants of the undermentioned Strawberries, which are considered the finest sorts of the present day—viz., per 100:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Goliath (Kitley's)	3	6	Wilmott's Superb	3	6
Hautboy	3	6	Elton Pine	3	6
Black Prince	3	6	British Queen	3	6
Mivel Queen	3	0	Sir Harry	3	0
Keens's Seedling	3	6	Trollop's Victoria	3	6
Ruby	3	6	Myatt's Globe	3	0
Myatt's Eliza	3	6	Myatt's Eleanor	3	0
Cuthill's Prince of Wales	3	6	White Globe	3	0
Ingram's do. do.	3	0	Princess Alice Maude	3	6

SPAFIELD NURSERY, BALL'S-BRIDGE, AND 48, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

FLOWER ROOTS.—Our first annual large Consignment of Choice Flower Roots has just arrived, direct from Holland—all of which have been carefully selected from some of the oldest and most extensive growers in that country.
Amongst the Hyacinths will be found some very superior varieties, selected while in bloom; and, as they form such a prominent feature in this class of Beautiful Flowers, we would beg to call the early attention of Growers for the Season thereto.
Priced Catalogues to be had on application.
T. BRIDGFORD & SON, 48, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT, 75, GRAFTON-STREET. (Late T. Bennett's.)
The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Diamonds, Plate, and Jewels, Purchased or taken in Exchange.
Plate lent on Hire, and old plated articles replated.

MOTTU WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches.
We will give ten years' engagement with each Watch.
C. MARSH and CO.,
33, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

FRUIT, FRUIT.
T. KIRBY begs to remind his Customers and the Public, that the above are in good order for boiling, and would recommend intending purchasers to procure their supply, as they are Cheap at present.
ALMERIA GRAPES, 1s. 6d. per lb.
BOUQUETS, &c., &c.
KIRBY, FRUITERER,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
KILLESTER GARDENS.

GAS-MAKING APPARATUS FOR PRIVATE HOUSES.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.
call attention to their Patent Gas Apparatus, by means of which Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Mansions, Out-offices and Farm Steadings, can be brilliantly lighted with Gas, at an expense much less than from oil or candles.
J. EDMUNDSON and Co.'s Apparatus produces more Gas from a given quantity of Coal than any other, and the quality of the light produced far exceeds in brilliancy the Gas consumed in the principal towns of Ireland.
GAS FROM PEAT
can be produced from J. E. and Co.'s Apparatus, where Coal is dear and Peat plentiful.
The Apparatus is compact and inexpensive, and can be managed by any labourer or farm servant of common intelligence.
Estimates for all parts of the country given free of expense.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
Gas Engineers, Contractors, and Ironmongers,
34, 35, 36, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The English Funds have not been influenced by the increased demand for money, which always arises in the early part of the month, consequent on the commercial requirements of the 4th. Yesterday's prices were maintained without variation all day. In our local market more buoyancy was observable than for some time past, a slight improvement being in consequence established.

In Banks, Bank of Ireland Stock fell back one-half per cent. at which, however, there remained buyers, and sellers at £240½. Nationals passed hands at last price, and continued in demand, sellers holding out for an advance of one-quarter. The nominal quotations in Royals were £26¾ to £27.

In Steam, the only transaction recorded is that in Atlantics, which declined one-sixteenth and continued offering. Nominal prices in the other Steam Securities were as follows:—British and Irish, £45 to £45½; City of Dublin (£100 shares), £104 to £105; Dundalks (limited), £10½ ¾ to £10⅞. There were offers to sell Dublin and Liverpool Building Shares and Dublin and Glasgows.

In Mines, Carysforts (10s paid) were quoted at a discount of 3s. Connorrees passed hands at last price, at which they closed steadily, as did also Wicklow Copper Shares. In the case of the latter security, an advance of one-half was demanded for further transactions, and there were buyers of General Mines at last price.

The only dealing which took place in the Miscellaneous group of Shares was that in Alliance and Consumers' Gas, which were negociated at £9⅞, exclusive of the recent dividend of 5s 9d per share, the quotation showing an advance on last price of 10s 9d. There were buyers of Grand Canal Stock at £35.

In Railways, Cork and Passage fell back to the extent of one-quarter per share, and closed with sellers. An advance of 5s per cent is marked in Great Southern Stock, the market closing with buyers at the quotation, and sellers at a further improvement in price. Midland Great Western Halves were steady at the price quoted. There were offers to buy Cork and Bandons, Dublin and Kingstown Stock, Irish South Easterns, and Waterford and Limericks. The nominal quotations in the other Railway Shares were as follow:—Dublin and Belfast Junctions, £42½ buyers; Dublin and Wexfords, £5 to £5½; Dundalk and Enniskillens, £12½ to £12⅞.

In Preference Securities, no transactions are recorded. Cork and Bandon 6 per cents. were offered at last price, there being buyers at a reduction of one-eighth. Dublin and Drogheda 5 per cents. (marked No. 3 on the Official List) were on sale at £26⅞, and Dublin and Wexford 6 per cents. were inquired for at last rate.—There were offers to sell Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cents., Waterford and Kilkenny Stock, and Waterford and Limerick Shares of both denominations.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Oct. 1.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92¾ ⅞
Ditto account, 12th October	92⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock [shut]	92¾
Ditto for new account, 12th October	92⅞
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	240½
National	61½
STEAM.	
Dublin and Glasgow	50½
City of Dublin	104½
Ditto issue of 1836	52½
Atlantic (Limited)	6
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	7
Connorree (Limited)	26s 6d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	69½
Mining Company of Ireland	
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	9½
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Drogheda	53½
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage	10½
Thirds	26½
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford	5 5½
Midland Great Western	—
Do. Half Shares	58½
Great Southern and Western	112
RAILWAY PREFERENCES.	
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	98½
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	12½
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent. perpetual, class A	10½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th October. Names to be furnished on or before the 13th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat
3 per cent. Consols	92½	92¾	92½	92¾	92½	92½
Ditto for Account	92¾	92⅞	92¾	92	92½	92½
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92	92½	92½	92	92½	92½
Ditto for Account	92	92½	92¾	92	92	92¾
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—OCTOBER 2.

OPENING PRICES.
Consols Money, 93½; Account, 93½ ¾; New Threes, shut.

NOON PRICES.
Consols Money, 93½; Account, 93¾; New Threes, shut.

1 P.M. PRICES.
Consols Money, 93½; Account, 93½ ¾; New Threes, shut.

3-15 P.M. PRICES.
Consols Money, 93½; Account, 93½ ¾; New Threes, shut.

CLOSING PRICES.
Consols Money, 93½; Account, 93½ ¾; New Threes, shut.

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3 prem.; Eastern Counties, 53½; Caledonians, 91¼; Great Northern, 115½; Great Western, 74; Great Western of Canada, 13½; Great Southern and Western 110½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 115½ ¼ ½; London and North Western, 100½ ½; Leeds Northern, 58½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½; Midland Stock, 129½ ½ 8½ ½; South Eastern, 88½ ½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 101½ 2½; York and North Midland, 88 8½ ½; London and South Western, 92½; Great Western, 74½ ½; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 121; Grand Trunks, 26½ ½; North British, 61½; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, —; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols rather firmer at 93½ ¾, buyers at three-sixteenths, and have remained so all morning. Shares opened firm, and improved in prices; the old stocks about ⅛ to ¼ per cent. Dovers heavy, and Caledonians dull. Business limited. Canadas good, particularly Westerns upon the increased traffic.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

The English funds opened this morning at the full prices of Saturday, and have remained without the slightest movement. In anticipation of the 4th of the month the demand for discount to-day has been rather active. There were no transactions in bullion at Bank. The Railway market has been inactive, but with a good tendency. It was announced to-day that the dividend, due on the Second Preference Debentures of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada is deferred for the present. The first Mortgage Debenture of two million pounds are now the only securities of this gigantic company, on which there has been no default.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

The funds were very dull to-day, but there was scarcely any further decline in prices. The increased supply of stock compared with the revived demand for money, and the rise in the corn market restrains any tendency to improvement. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange, prices, on the whole, were fairly supported. The commercial demand for money to-day, was rather brisk, partly in preparation for the 4th; and 3½ to 3¾ per cent. were the lowest terms for choice bills.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.—There is still no variation in the funds, which are steady at yesterday's prices, with little business. The Share markets are firm in one or two instances. British Railway Stocks have improved.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, TUESDAY, 4 P.M.—The Bourse has been very firm and animated. Rentes closed at 68.95, or 30 centimes higher than yesterday.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

Trade is reported to have shown some signs of improvement during the past week, from the weather continuing steady; but in England and Scotland the rains which prevailed have had a depressing influence on business, and the still unsettled state of Continental politics assists likewise to keep down commercial activity. Besides their effect on trade, the former circumstance has produced heaviness in the market for public securities, and the latter has been most likely the cause of speculators in foreign stocks and shares being now more inclined to effect sales; and both these stocks and shares have become further reduced in value, in consequence of the desire exhibited by holders to dispose of them. The rates in the London Discount market slightly advanced towards the close of the past week, the demand for accommodation having largely increased, and a partial pressure for money having been experienced, caused in a great measure by additional action having been produced by the foreign stock and share settlements occurring contemporaneously; and although the terms for first-class dated paper were from 3½ to 3¾, brokers generally held out for stiffer rates, and the range was, accordingly, from 3½ to 4 per cent., the enquiry at the Bank having been also affected. At the Stock Exchange the calls for loans were also extensive, and the terms ranged from 2½ to 4 per cent., and applications were even made at the Bank for advances on Stock. The Joint Stock Banks were also enabled to employ their funds with advantage, and such an alteration in the general appearance of affairs had not for a moment been anticipated. On Saturday, however, the demand in some degree subsided, and the rate for good bills on that day was quoted at 3¾, but on yesterday the rates were again from 3½ to 3¾. With regard to silver, the supplies by the West Indian packet will not be delivered for a few days, and the quotation is still set down at 61⅝d per ounce, the transactions being, however, very limited. In regard to the manufacturing markets, an improvement is observable in Manchester, better accounts having been received from both Calcutta and Shanghai, on which merchants are acting. Considerable orders for shirting and other goods have been given, and prices are consequently hardening, producers asking higher rates, and, altogether, yarns and goods are exceedingly firm in this market, and a steady general demand is going on. In Leeds, likewise, there is a fair business doing, especially for winter goods, and hands are fairly employed. In Nottingham there is more doing in lace, but hosiery is still dull, and in the North of Ireland our linen trade presents a more favourable aspect. The advices from China state that the exchange at Shanghai was slightly lower, but that at Canton there was no alteration. The exchange at Calcutta was 2s 0⅛d. The silk market is represented to have been active at Shanghai, and the exports are stated to amount to 4,200 bales.

Wool—Best descriptions of English wool are in steady request in the London market, at full prices, but foreign and colonial move off slowly at late rates, and the imports are only moderate. In the manufacturing districts, also, English maintains late quotations, and manufacturers are on the look-out as to how the sales of foreign will go on at Liverpool.

Cotton—The Liverpool market was rather active throughout last week, and great firmness prevailed; the extreme prices of the previous week having been obtained, especially for Surat, and the required qualities of American; the former having been more looked after by speculators and exporters. The market on yesterday remained unchanged.

Jute, Hemp, and Flax—Very little doing at London.

Leather—A heavy fall in raw hides has again occurred in the Leadenhall Market; the depressed state of affairs in this branch of business is the principal reason of the lower prices. Failures in the leather trade continuing to be announced in England, several small firms will, it is stated, be compelled, from the state of their affairs, to have them better arranged through the intervention of bankruptcy.

Metals—The value of spelter has become reduced in London, from forced sales; this is the only change worth notice.

Produce—Our sugar market continued quiet during last week, and Barbadoes, at public sale, brought from 37s, to 44s 6d. For tea there was comparatively little inquiry, but prices were generally firmer, and an improvement in the demand is shortly expected to arise. The whiskey trade was likewise quiet; but wines, as well as brandy and rum, were in better request. In the London produce markets, dulness prevailed throughout the past week, transactions in nearly every department having been checked by the untoward aspect of politics and the unfavourable state of the weather. In sugar the dealings were restricted to the mere provision for immediate orders, and although sales were not pressed, quotations were barely up to those of the previous week, especially for brown qualities; and this day trade was also quiet, but prices are unchanged. The supplies of coffee having been brought forward more sparingly, rather stiffer prices were obtained for small parcels to complete orders, and the market has been since steady, plantation Ceylon bringing to-day from 69s to 74s, and Malabar 59s. At the recent decline teas engaged rather more attention. The first parcel of the new crop, which arrived per the Falcon, was considered superior to the early shipments last season. At Foo-choo-fow, the demand has been brisk for the Colonies and America. From Shanghai a large quantity of Japan teas have been shipped for Great Britain, but the exports to the latter of green and black teas were considerably less in July than for the same month last year. Rice continued relatively out of demand, notwithstanding the further advance in corn. Rather considerable sales of black pepper were made on slightly easier terms, but in other spices nothing of moment has transpired. Saltpetre sells in retail quantity at the previous value. A better business was done in dried fruit during the early part of the week, but the market afterwards became dull. Price of currants recovered about 1s to 1s 6d from the lowest point. Linseed oil receded in the face of a further advance in seed, and rape oil was also less firm.

The Tallow market has been supported by the firmness of speculative holders, and, with an enormous stock, prices advanced about 6d per cwt. At public sales, Australian sheep sold at 53s for first pipes, and from 50s to 48s for inferior. From Petersburg, the telegrams quote 51½, and exchange 36½ to ⅜. London steady, and prices to-day are spot, 53s; October to December, 53s 3d; December, only 53s 6d; January to end of March, 53s 6d to 54s.

Provisions—Potatoes, Downs, 5s to 5s 6d; kemps, 6s 6d to 7s per cwt.

Eggs—Export price, 7s 8d per 124lbs; retail, 8s 2d.

Coals—House, 17s 6d to 19s 6d per ton. A large number of coal vessels have lately entered the river, and, were it not for the expected country demand, prices ought to give way.

Cattle—Prices are still tending downward. This is observable in several places, and both at London and Liverpool on yesterday there was a further decline; at the former, prime beasts only brought late quotations, other kinds having been lower; and sheep, calves, and pigs sold slowly at late rates. At Liverpool the supply of cattle and sheep was considerable, and the demand for beef was very dull, at much lower prices, middling cattle being represented as almost unsaleable. Sheep were also in slow demand, at lower rates, particularly middling qualities. The supply consisted of 3,468 beasts, and 9,871 sheep; and at London there were offered, including foreign, 7,210 beasts, 31,900 sheep and lambs, 190 calves, and 440 pigs.

Grain, &c.—Notwithstanding the heavy arrivals of foreign grain which have lately taken place, the returns of the Board of Trade show a decrease in the first eight months of the present year, in the importation of wheat, when compared with the corresponding period of last year and 1858; but, on the other hand, there has been a considerable increase in the supplies from abroad of Indian corn, barley, oats, peas, and beans. Further, as may be easily supposed, the imports of wheat and flour from France during the above period fall very far short of those in the same period of 1859; but any deficiency from any other quarter has been pretty well made up by the heavy receipts this year of breadstuffs from America. The quantity of home-grown grain offered for sale in most markets during the past week was somewhat larger than last week, and the imports of foreign wheat were considerable; the unsettled state of the weather, however, on the other side of the Channel kept prices on the advance in both England and Scotland, and caused much animation in the demand; but operations, particularly in London, were to a great extent limited by the high rates asked by importers. At Mark-lane, on yesterday, the advances of the past week were maintained; the reports received, representing that wheat, both English and foreign, was in active demand at 3s per quarter higher than on the previous Monday, and that sellers were even inclined to hold for more money; and that the prices of other articles were also tending upwards, and a healthy tone prevailing. In the English markets held to-day higher rates were also obtained. Both at Leeds and Newcastle an advance of 1s per quarter on wheat was demanded, which, however, checked business; in the latter even 2s was asked in some cases, but in other articles no alteration took place. The same may be said of Hull, little business having been done from the weather being fine, and holders asking advanced prices. At Liverpool, however, purchases of wheat were freely made to-day at a further rise of 3d per cental, which is equivalent to about 8½d per barrel of 280lbs., and Indian corn was likewise fully 6d per quarter dearer, with a strong demand at the advance. Oats and oatmeal sold steadily at late quotations, but flour, although very firm in price was not active. From the improved weather lately on this side of the channel, our market has not been subjected to the same excitement that has recently prevailed in England and Scotland, but, nevertheless, prices for foreign wheat and for Indian corn have been very firm, and at our Corn Exchange to-day the former was at least 6d per barrel, and the latter from 6d to 1s per quarter dearer, fine qualities of Galatz and Ibrail maize bringing 38s 6d, and white running so high as 42s. Oats were, however, 1s lower, and the demand was inactive, but bere brought late rates, and barley was from 6d to 1s dearer. The supply of wheat and bere was very small, but of oats and barley large. The following are the quotations:—White wheat, 29s to 34s; red do, 29s to 34s; barley, 17s to 20s 6d; bere, 14s 6d to 16s; oats, 14s to 16s; oatmeal, 16s 6d to 18s 6d; rapeseed, 26s to 31s; bakers' flour, 19s to 23s; Indian corn, yellow, 36s to 38s 6d; white, 39s to 42s.

No foreign grain-laden vessels arrived at our port during the four days ended on yesterday. From Queenstown, on Thursday, 2 sailed for Irish ports, 1 containing wheat for Limerick, and 1 Indian corn for New Ross; and on Friday 6 left Falmouth, 1 with a cargo of wheat for Belfast, another with a cargo of same for Newry, 3 with Indian corn for Waterford, and the 6th with a similar cargo as the latter for Limerick.

With respect to seed, there does not appear to be much doing in London. For rapeseed the inquiry has been rather quiet, and prices may be quoted at 60s for Calcutta, and 65s for Danube, and cotton seed brings from £7 5s to £7 10s per ton. The stocks of linseed are at present rather low, and supplies to any extent are not soon expected; trade, nevertheless, is inactive, but this may be accounted for by the fact of the present limited demand for linseed oil.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

There was a very small supply of wheat and bere, and a large one of oats and barley at our market to-day. Wheat and bere fully supported the currencies of Friday. Oats were fully 1s. cheaper, and a number of samples remained unsold. The best quality of barley was 6d to 1s dearer, but other descriptions were quite neglected. Indian corn met an improved demand at our quotations, and in one instance a superior article brought 1s more.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
White wheat	29 0	to	34 0	Oatmeal	16 6	to	[illegible] 6
Red do.	29 0	to	34 0	Rapeseed	29 0	to	[illegible] 0
Oats	14 0	to	16 0	Bakers' flour	19 0	to	[illegible] 0
Bere	14 6	to	16 0	Indian corn per 480lbs	35 0	to	[illegible] 0
Barley	17 0	to	20 6				

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, OCT. 2.—Sugar—Market quiet; prices unchanged. Coffee steady; plantation Ceylon sold at 69s to 74s; Malabar taken in at 59s. Tea inactive. Rice—Market easy. Saltpetre quiet. Tallow—Market steady; 53s 3d spot and all the year; 54s is offered for January to March.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE, OCT. 2.—Sugar market inactive. Rice firm, but not much doing. Coffee in very good demand, and full prices paid. Molasses scarce and wanted.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, OCT. 2.—(Messrs. Morton Brothers, and Maddock's Report.)—This market, largely attended by country millers who purchased freely of wheat at a further advance since Friday, of 3d per cental. Flour not active, but very firm. Oats and oatmeal, steady demand without change in price. Indian corn strong at an improvement of fully 6d per quarter.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, OCT. 2.—Sales about 8,000 or more. Import 210. None previously. Market firm.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, OCTOBER 2.—A steady market, but business limited in consequence of the heavy engagements, producers asking higher rates; prices this week for yarns rather higher.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, OCT. 2.—Wheat held for 1s to 2s over Friday, but this checks the demand. No alterations in other arsicles.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, OCT. 2.—Wheat of all kinds held for 1s. advance on Saturday's prices, but weather being finer, sales slow thereat. Flour fully supports Saturday's advance, and moderately brisk. Barley in request at full prices. Oats very firm. Beans and peas rather dearer.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, OCT. 2.—No. 1, 50s 9d to 50s 3d; mixed nos. warrants, makers' iron 51s 3d to 51s 4½d; No. 3, 49s 6d to 49s 9d. Market firm. Shipped this week, 10,475; same week last year, 10,836.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, OCT. 2.—Firsts, 111s; seconds, 108s; thirds, 98s; fourths, 95s; fifths, 84s; sixths, 67s. 1,700 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, OCT. 2.—White wheat, 26s 6d to 32s 9d; red wheat, 25s to 32s; oats, 11s 8d to 15s 8d; barley 14s 0d to 15s 9d.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE DURING THE PAST WEEK.

(FROM THE MARK-LANE EXPRESS.)

The opening of the past week gave little promise for the yet outstanding corn. Monday night's tempest has been followed by heavy rains, more especially at the week's close, and, without a set-in of fine drying winds, there seems little hope that the remainder of the grain, if saved, will be in fair condition, sunny weather, at this late period, on wet ground, brings with it such a volume of dew. Some quantity of wheat, even in the south and midland counties, remains to be carried, and the bulk of all grain is yet imperilled in the north, though Scotland is better off. Ireland, too, is in great peril, with much to be gathered. The agricultural statistics of that country show a decrease in the growth of cereals this season to the extent of 15,223 acres, which, as this consists of Spring corn—take at 6 qrs per acre—makes 91,338 qrs deficiency; while the growth of potatoes is 28,510 acres less. This consideration, upon the diseased state of the crop which extends over 1,191,837 acres, shows a heavy void to be filled up, supposing a Great Britain supplied. As maize is the principal substitute, it is sad to hear that heavy rains in Southern Europe are beginning to threaten this important grain, which now keeps continually advancing. With such weather, the markets here could not fail to rise, the average of the week being about 3s per quarter. There has been an unusual demand for dry foreign red of low quality, to help off our own damp new by mixture; and as our own stock of old is nearly used up, it seems doubtful whether we shall have enough old foreign to meet our necessities. Throughout the Continent very little is left, and much is wanted here; while America is quite exhausted, and the shipments lately made are nearly all new, with the condition of some not well reported. Prices have moderately given way, as they have in Spain and Italy, and on the Danube; but there has been some reaction at Odessa, as well as in Northern Germany, the Baltic, Holland, Belgium, and France. It may be well, in our estimate of the possible shipments of the United States, to remember that, for the last fourteen years, the largest shipments thence were in 1846 and 1847, when, with an accumulation of old corn, they reach to 17,157,659 bushels wheat, 3,155,845 barrels flour—equal to 3,700,000 qrs.; but this season they had little to begin with. The arrivals off the coast since the 20th Sept. were 48 cargoes. Of these 19 cargoes were wheat, 20 maize, 5 beans, 2 barley, and 2 oats. The business reported on Friday was as follows:—About 16 cargoes wheat arrived on passage, Berdianski 3 cargoes at 57s 3d to 58s 6d, Taganrog Ghirka 7 cargoes at 55s 3d to 56s 6d, Odessa 51s 9d, Galatz 54s 9d, old Banat 56s 6d, Polish Odessa 3 cargoes at 54s 6d to 56s, and Saidi at 43s 6d. About 9 cargoes of maize at 33s 9d to 37s, also 13,000 qrs. at 33s 9d to 34s 6d, 1,900 qrs. at 35s 6d, and 5,000 qrs. at 35s; 1 cargo Ibraila barley 27s 6d, and 4 cargoes of beans at 35s to 36s 3d. The sales noted last week were 53,655 qrs. wheat at 56s 8d, against 131,574 qrs. in 1859. The London averages were 55s 2d on 4,648 qrs.—thus showing the low quality of the new wheat. The arrivals into the principal ports of Great Britain, for the week ending 19th September, in wheat and flour, were equal to 182,925 qrs. wheat, including 6,872 are Colonial.

LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 1.—There were large arrivals of foreign wheat and flour last week, with fair supplies of barley and oats, but our home receipts were small. The exports were 25 qrs oats and 33 qrs mustard seed. Of English wheat there were 5,359 qrs, of foreign 39,193 qrs, about half of which was from Russia. The show of samples this morning from the near counties was very small, a good proportion of the new being still very damp. The best dry samples as well as old brought 3s per qr more money, but the lower qualities were a slow sale, and very little dearer. In foreign there was still a good trade, but not equal to Friday's business, at an advance of 2s per qr on white, and 3s on red qualities. The quantity of country flour was 14,023 sacks, of foreign 6,036 sacks 11,550 brls. Norfolks were fully 1s per sack higher, some holding at 55s, but foreign, in consequence of the liberal arrivals, were not dearer. Town millers determined not to raise their prices. Of British barley there were 1,483 qrs; of foreign, 16,507 qrs. Half this was of low quality, which, however, was improved in value 6d per qr, while the heavier qualities were 1s per qr higher. The new English malting, though in fair condition, was poor in quality. The malt trade was higher-priced—say, 1s per qr for new sorts, and 2s on the best. Of oats there were 32,555 qrs, viz. 2,631 qrs English and 29,924 qrs foreign. The trade, though not so active as on Friday was, fully 6d per qr dearer; picked samples realizing rather more from needy buyers. Of English beans there were 275 qrs only, of foreign 1,750 qrs from Mazagan. The small supply occasioned an advance of 1s per qr. Of native peas the supply was 309 qrs, of foreign 552 qrs. All sorts were 1s per qr dearer, the quantity of duns and maples being very limited. The linseed supply was only 595 qrs, the exports 600 qrs. Crushing qualities of all descriptions, both arrived and afloat, were fully 1s per qr higher, with a brisk enquiry for cake. On the seed market not much was doing. Clover-seed and trefoil were firm as well as the best canary, new winter tares still scarce and dear. Mustardseed was cheaper, no sales being practicable unless at lower rates. Other seeds without change.

CURRENT PRICES OF BRITISH GRAIN AND FLOUR IN MARK-LANE.—Wheat, Essex and Kent white, 50s to 64s per qr.; fine, 64s to 70s; red, 50s to 60s, fine, 60s to 66s; Norfolk, Linc., and Yorks., red, 49s to 60s; fine, 60s to 66s. Barley, malting, 35s to 41s per qr., chevalier new, 34s to 42s do.; grinding, 30s to 34s do.; distilling, 35s to 38s do. Malt, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 52s to 59s per qr.; fine, 64s to 75s do.; Kingston, Ware, and town made, 52s to 61s do.; fine, 64s to 75s do; Brown, 50s to 54s do.; fine, — to —. Rye, 32s to 35s per qr.; seed, 34s to 40s do. Oats, English, feed, 23s to 24s per qr.; potato, 29s to 30s do.; Scotch, feed, 25s to 29s do.; potato, 28s to 33s do; Irish, feed, white, 23s to 27s do.; fine, 27s to 28s do; ditto black, 22s to 26s do.; fine, — to —s do. Beans, Mazagan, 39s to 44s per qr.; ticks, 40s to 44s do; Harrow, 42s to 47s do.; pigeon, 47s to 52s do. Peas, new, white, boilers, 41s to 45s per qr.; maple, 43s to 44s do.; grey, 39s to 41s do. Flour, per sack of 280 lbs., town households, 51s to 57s per qr.; country, 44s to 48s do.; households, 43s to 50s do. Norfolk and Suffolk, ex ship, 43s to 44s do.

Foreign grain—Wheat, Dantzic, mixed, 66s to — per qr.; high, do., — to 68s; extra, — to 72s; Konigsberg, 56s to 57s; high do. —; extra, — to 70s; Rostock, 66s to —; fine, 69s to 71s; American, white, 60s to 67s; red, 60s to 67s; Pomera., Meckbg., and Uckermark white, 61s to 67s; Silesian, red, 60s to 67s; white, 66s to 70s; Danish, Holstein, 60s to 67s; Russian, hard, 58s to 65s; French, 58s to 67s; white, 62s to 69s; St. Petersburg and Riga, 58s to 67s; Rhine and Belgium, 62s to 70s per qr. Barley, grinding, 31s to 33s per qr.; distilling, 35s to 38s. Oats, Dutch, brew, and Polands, 26s to 31s; feed, 24s to 27s; Danish and Swedish, feed, 25s to 28s; Stralsund, 25s to 28s; Russian, 23s to 24s. Beans, Friesland, and Holstein, 39s to 44s; Konigsberg, 39s to 43s; Egyptian, 37s to 38s. Peas, feeding, 41s to 43s; fine boilers, 43s to 45s. Indian corn, white, 37s to 39s; yellow, 36s to 38s. Flour, per sack, French, 40s to 47s; Spanish, per sack, 47s to 49s; American per barrel, sour, 26s to 29s; sweet, 30s to 33s.—*Mark-lane Express.*

LONDON CATTLE MARKET.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, OCT. 1.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 8,673 head. In the corresponding week in 1859 we received 8,363; in 1858, 6,911; in 1857, 6,329; in 1856, 6,254; in 1855, 7,764; and in 1854, 6,097 head.

YEARLY COMPARISON OF WEEKLY IMPORTS.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.
1860	1413	5530	60	631	1030
1859	1688	6224	65	263	253
1858	865	5132	44	509	548
1857	1514	4035	68	362	360
1856	2019	3320	—	305	310
1855	1930	5761	75	233	265
1854	1497	4095	40	214	251

To-day's market was seasonably well supplied with foreign stock, in, for the most part, middling condition. Sales progressed heavily, on lower terms. The arrivals of home-bred beasts fresh up were less numerous than on this day se'nnight, and their general condition was by no means first-rate. The best scots and crosses were in moderate request, at last week's currency; but all other breeds were very dull, and, in most instances, 2d per 8lbs lower. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 2,400 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 300 various breeds; and from Ireland, 300 oxen and heifers. There were no supplies from Scotland. The show of sheep was moderately good. Generally speaking, the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, at prices about equal to Monday last. The best old Downs sold at from 5s to 5s 2d per 8lbs. The condition of the sheep was very middling. Although the supply of both English and of foreign calves was limited, the veal trade was in a very inactive state, at last week's prices. Prime small porkers were firm. Otherwise, the pork trade ruled heavy, at late rates. Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; prime Scots, &c, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; prime Southdown ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 2d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; lambs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; suckling calves, 19s to 23s; and quarter-old store pigs, 23s to 29s each.

ENGLISH WOOL MARKETS.

LONDON, MONDAY, OCT. 1.—The demand for long wool may be considered steady, at full prices, but the amount of business doing is somewhat restricted, both for home use and export. Short wools are very dull; nevertheless, no sellers are coming forward, except at fully previous rates. The supply of wool on offer is still limited, and manufacturers generally complain of the present high currencies. Per sack of 240lbs.—Fleeces—Southdown hogs, £19 10s to £20; half-bred hogs, £20 to £20 10s; Kent, £19 to £19 10s; Southdown ewes and wethers, £17 10s to £18; Leicester do, £17 10s to £18. Sorts—Clothing, picklock, £20 to £21; prime and picklock, £18 10s to £19; choice, £17 to £18; super, £15 to £16; combing—wether matching, £20 10s to £21; picklock, £18 to £18 10s; common, £16 to £16 10s; hog-matching, £23 to £24; picklock matching, £18 10s to £19 10s; super do, £16 to £16 10s.

LEEDS (ENGLISH AND FOREIGN), SEPT. 28.—There is a moderate demand both for English and foreign wool, but prices continue very firm. In the absence of a brisk demand, there never was a time in which more confidence was felt that the prices are not likely to be lower. In low foreign wool there is a fair business doing, with a probability that the prices of some sorts, which have been long stationary, will slightly improve.

LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 29.—Scotch—There is a better inquiry for Laid Highland Wool, at rather increasing firmer rates. White is also wanted. Cheviots of a good class and cleanness is still inquired for, and commands full late rates. Laid Highland wool per 24lbs, 11s 6d to 13s; white Highland do., 15s to 17s; laid crossed do., unwashed, 14s to 16s 6d; do. do. washed, 16s to 18s 6d; laid Cheviot do. unwashed, 17s 6d to 20s; do. do. washed, 22s to 28s; white Cheviot do., washed, 34s to 44s. Foreign—The attention of the trade has been taken up all week with the public sales—East India forming the principal portion. They have been going off pretty steadily at about opening rates equal to last prices. Of the others offered, only a small portion was sold. Imports for the week, 631 bags; previously this year, 156,654 bags.

IRISH PROVISIONS IN LONDON.—LONDON, MONDAY, OCT. 1.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 4,666 firkins butter and 1,281 bales of bacon, and from foreign ports 16,939 casks butter, and 1,419 bales bacon. The Irish butter market ruled firm last week, and a further advance of 1s to 2s per cwt was partially obtained, the quantity for sale being limited. Foreign met a slow sale, and best Dutch declined to 110s. The bacon market ruled flat, and prices declined fully 1s per cwt. The dealers purchase most sparingly, and only for immediate consumption. We quote prices from 66s to 75s, landed according to quality, weight, &c. Another Report.—There was an active demand for Irish butter towards the close of last week. A considerable quantity then changed hands at an advance on all kinds of about 2s. The market ended with a firm and healthy appearance, and holders confident of higher prices. Best Dutch sold slowly at a decline of 2s to 4s. Other descriptions were in fair request, and in some instances the turn dearer. Bacon was dull, and sparingly dealt in at a reduction of 2s to 4s. Hams were in good demand, and slightly cheaper. Lard in good demand.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL.—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"Virginius," "A Pleasant Neighbour," and "Done on Both Sides."
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, NO. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

"Four-storey" shirt collars are all the rage in America. An editor says—"We saw one the other day with a steeple to it. The increase in building has proved very profitable to the linen and starch trades. Short-necked people, in order to keep pace with the spirit of improvement, should get their ears moved up a little higher."

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

India (Bombay), via Marseilles	6 am Oct. 3.
India (Calcutta), China &c. [-]	6 pm Oct. 3.
Constantinople	6 am Oct. 4.
Cape of Good Hope [D]	6 am Oct. 5.
Constantinople	6 am Oct. 5.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 am Oct. 5.
America (Boston) and Bermuda [Q]	7 am Oct. 7.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 pm Oct. 7.
Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres [-]	6 pm Oct. 8.
America (New York), and Newfoundland [G]	7 am Oct. 9.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	6 am Oct. 10.
Constantinople	6 am Oct. 11.
India (Bombay), [S]	6 pm Oct. 11.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 am Oct. 12.
America (New York) [Q]	7 am Oct. 14.
West Indies and Pacific [S]	6 pm Oct. 16.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 pm Oct. 16.
America (New York) [S]	6 pm Oct. 16.
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	6 am Oct. 18.
Constantinople	6 am Oct. 19.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 am Oct. 19.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, Mauritius, &c., [S]	6 pm Oct. 19.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q]	7 am Oct. 21.
America (New York), and Newfoundland [G]	7 am Oct. 23.
West Coast of Africa [Ll]	6 pm Oct. 23.
Constantinople	6 am Oct. 25.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, &c., via Marseilles	6 am Oct. 26.
America (Quebec) [D]	6 am Oct. 26.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 pm Oct. 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	6 pm Oct. 26.
America (New York) Bahamas [Q]	7 am Oct. 28.
America (New York) [S]	6 pm Oct. 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 3 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 29, amounted to 63,475, making a daily average of 10,579 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds
TEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY,
being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with a few exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following will, in future, be the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,	
First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 3d
WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,	
First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not?
They are Sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY,
And 66, DAWSON-STREET,
Corner of Nassau-street, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

THE REGISTERED KNICKERBOCKER PANTS.
CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DESIGNS.
USEFUL.
No. 4,287.
Designs Office, London,
August 31st, 1860.
I hereby certify that the Design of which this is a Copy was on behalf of BROWNE and PAYNE, of Sackville-street, Dublin, Registered this Thirty-first day of August, 1860, in pursuance of the Designs Copyright Amendment Act, 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65.
Exd. J. H. Bowin.
CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar.
BROWNE & PAYNE in directing the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their Registered Knickerbocker Pants, beg to state that their New Design is now Registered in their name solely in the Designs Office, London. The advantages arising from the shape and configuration of the new parts of this design consist in the protection afforded to the knees, both in riding and in walking through grass and other crops, and insuiting in one garment both Trousers and Gaiters.
Plates, explanatory of the design, are now on view at our Tailoring Establishments,
12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Clothiers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO.
have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a most Superb Stock of
AUTUMN GOODS,
Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.
We are largely supplied in every leading Fabric for the present Season, and have also in our own make and that of Messrs. Nicoll's, of London, ready for immediate use, every size and approved design in
PALETOTS, FROCKS, CAPES,
WALKING, DRESS,
AND
LOUNGE SUITS.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.
Cold mornings and damp, chilly evenings at the approach of Winter, should remind those who value the blessings of health of the necessity of putting on Warm Inside Clothing, before it is too late, and the next consideration with them should be, where it can be got Cheapest and Best.
Since opening our new concern at No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET, (near Carlisle-bridge), past experience, coupled with the smallness of our expenses, has enabled us at unusually low prices to supply our friends and the public with the same class of prime goods which they were formerly accustomed to get at our Celebrated House in WESTMORELAND-STREET.
In order to uphold our name and prestige, we have just laid in a stock of Winter Goods, which for variety, cheapness, and quality, cannot be surpassed.
Those who require Vests, Drawers, Woollen Socks, Shirts, Ties, Braces, Collars, Gloves, &c., are respectfully invited to call at our Establishment, where our dreams by night and our thoughts by day, is how we can best add to their bodily comforts, and where the large business we are doing is a proof that our present exertions and the remembrance of our former fame and character, is fully reciprocated and encouraged by, a vast number of our former patrons.
Should old acquaintance be forgot?
The heart replies—Ah, surely not
Those who in youth our wants sup
In age we never should pass by.
M'MAHON and CO.,
(formerly of Westmoreland-street; now of No. 4, D'Olier-street, near Carlisle-bridge.)

WE are conversant with the latest and most approved methods of Cutting.
We are careful in our Measurements.
We pay particular attention to the directions of Gentlemen Ordering.
We give "honest value for ready money."
We keep a carefully selected Stock of Goods, and
We avoid the absurd system of newspaper puffing, so much in vogue, which invariably leads to disappointment and annoyance to those who are deceived by it.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
51, DAME-STREET,
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers at 16s.,
Thoroughly Shrunk.

A CARD.
MRS. SIDFORD,
17, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN,
Paris Millinery and Court Dressrooms,
Respectfully announces the arrival of
NEW PATTERNS IN CRINOLINE AND FANCY STRAW BONNETS,
NEW PATTERNS IN PARIS CLOAKS,
DROQUETS, REPS, &c., &c.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3.

GENERAL GOYON has lost no time in fulfilling the orders of the Emperor. He has sent staff-officers from Rome to prepare for the reception of French troops at Valetta, Viterbo, Orvieto, and Civita Vecchia. To the North he has planted the French standard, five miles from Rome. All these positions are strictly within the district marked out for the Pope's domain, that 40 miles of territory bounded by the Tiber and the river Marta. The Pope has not left Rome, nor is he likely to leave it. The French, if good protectors, are also excellent custodians. If they keep the "Patrimony of St. Peter," they will manage to secure the person of its ruler. The neighbourhood of the French has not prevented the spread of insurrection. The laconic words of the telegram announce that "the provinces of Umbria, Viterbo, and the Marches are lost to the Papal Government to-day. Subiaco and Arsoli have risen in insurrection."

We cannot expect a fortress to fall every day. Since the capture of Ancona, there is apparently a cessation of military operations on the part of the Sardinians east of the Apennines. Victor Emmanuel is proceeding from Bologna to Ancona, and, it is said, intends from thence to visit Naples. If so, there can be no other object in his visit save annexation. He dare not, if he would, counsel Garibaldi to retire from his conquests before the King of Gaeta. No movement of any importance has taken place before Capua. The correspondent of the *Times*, who was an eye-witness of the affair at Cajazzo, affirms that the loss on the part of the Garibaldians was trifling, and the retreat from the town part of a strategical movement. The Piedmontese on the west of the Apennines have stolen round the French, and now line the frontiers of Naples within a march of Gaeta.

A new defender of the King of Naples has unexpectedly appeared upon the stage. The immaculate Queen of Spain insists that, by the Treaty of 1718, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies was ceded to the Spanish Bourbons—a cession which was secured by the 114th article of the Treaty of Vienna. The Spanish Government deems it to be its duty to maintain, in the most forcible manner, the rights of a member of the Spanish family of Bourbon. We live in an age which does not respect treaties which crush the rights of nationalities. If Spain was silent when France tore up one part of the Treaty of Vienna, she may be discreetly quiescent when Italy rends another.

To institute a raffle must be a lucrative speculation. There is, we suppose, some small passion for gambling at the bottom of the human soul which the chance of a prize turns into golden ore. Lotteries were suppressed by the State, for it was believed they led to peculation, extravagance, ruin, and misery. They are a Roman institution, and, with other Ultramontane fashions, have been rehabilitated amongst the faithful Irish. It is such a temptation to the servant or peasant to risk "only one pound" for the chance of £1,000, all for the good of the Church! In the columns of a morning contemporary we find advertisements for four different raffles. One is for a Douay Bible, tickets, only one shilling each; but the advertiser does not condescend to inform us how many tickets he intends to issue, or the purpose to which the profits are to be devoted. Another is for a "splendid gold "watch," value £30. The tickets in this case are also, like the donor's benevolence, illimitable. They who have watches already are informed that the winner, "instead of the watch, may have its equivalent "in money." This looks like an attempt to violate the law. If it be legal to gamble for anything, or its equivalent in money, "there is nothing to pre- "vent a Jew broker advertising a raffle for a wild "elephant, or Solomon's seal, or its equivalent "in cash," and so the law will be nugatory. The particulars of the third raffle are not yet before the public. Over the "High Altar" of Saint Mary's, Haddington-road, there is, it seems, "a magnificent "painting." This painting is to be drawn for by tickets at one shilling each. We are told that the painting has been valued by somebody at £200. The King of Ava used to give a tame elephant to the man he wanted to ruin, and what would be the condition of the holder of a ticket at a shilling, if he became the fortunate winner of an enormous oil painting? A servant would have to bargain with her mistress for room for the picture as well as herself. Doubtless the prize could be turned into money too, at a discount, and re-appear as a prize for some other lottery. That a painting placed for some years over an altar should be the subject of a raffle does not quite agree with our notions of ecclesiastical propriety. However, we suppose the end consecrates the means.

The fourth lottery is worth a moment's consideration, for it involves a skirmish with her Majesty's Attorney-General. Father Hughes, of Carrickmacross, wanted a trifle, like two thousand pounds; so he proposed to sell four thousand tickets at one pound each, distribute the half of this sum as prizes, and devote the rest to the purpose he intended. The Attorney-General declared this lottery to be illegal, and published a curt note, ending with hints of pains and penalties. Father Hughes, however, thought he had found a way to out-flank the Attorney-General, and he again advertised his raffle, but the prizes were to be "first-class line engravings, value £1,000, £150, "£10, &c., for which the money would be paid on "presentation of the engraving at the National "Bank." As we had published an advertisement for a lottery, and had received a warning from the Solicitor-General, we thought it but fair to call his attention to this breach of the law. Accordingly he was moved to act, and in another letter he declared this *ruse* to be illegal, and uttered the usual threat of prosecution, &c. We thought there was an end of Carrickmacross lottery; but, lo! Father Hughes appears again. If the Solicitor-General knows how to fence, he knows how to parry. It is pleasant to watch the combatants—the one struggling to defend the law, the other to evade it. Notwithstanding the Solicitor-General's threats, Father Hughes had another arrow in his quiver. As a newspaper proprietor would be prosecuted if he published a regular advertisement, Father Hughes writes "a letter" to the editor of the *Freeman*, which answers the same purpose. In that letter he informs the editor, and, through him, the public, that his famous prize-drawing will positively come off on the 10th of October, that the competitors for the £2,000 prizes are only 3,000, *and that orders for tickets will be attended to by him up to the 9th of October*. We confess fairly that if the Attorney-General is a skilful hand at framing acts of Parliament, the priest is particularly clever in finding a way to evade them. The victory, as yet, plainly rests with Father Hughes.

We are somewhat curious to learn whether her Majesty's legal advisers will quietly submit, and confess themselves beaten at law by the Roman Curate of Carrickmacross. If they remain quiescent, the principle of the lottery is revived. It is very easy, when an advertisement is dangerous, to write letters which will answer the same purpose. Nay, a letter in the body of a journal will command more attention. It is a fair trial of skill, on the result of which a good deal depends, besides the reputation of the Law Officers of the Crown in Ireland. If the C.C. has fairly outwitted them, then we may expect a column to be set apart in the heart of every newspaper for "letters" to the editor, containing all particulars respecting the thousand and one lotteries *in futuro*.

THE Wreck Chart for 1859, issued by the Board of Trade, is indeed a melancholy document. Along the whole East coast of England, from St. Abb's Head to Dungeness, the coast line is dotted with those ominous marks which denote shipwreck, collision, or total loss. From Dungeness to the Land's End, along the English Channel, there are comparatively few wrecks, but there the record of death begins again, and extends to the Frith of Solway. If Ireland possesses not a hundredth part of the trade of England, she has a comparative immunity from disaster; the only striking symbols of disaster being off Belfast Lough and Carrickfergus. The loss by wreck in cargoes last year amounted to £893,000: in ships £870,000; and as to life, 1,645 souls were swallowed in the waters. This is the heaviest loss ever recorded in the dismal annals of wreck. The storms of October and November last were peculiarly disastrous. It is still remembered that 446 lives were lost in the Royal Charter, and 480 in the Pomona and Blarney Castle.

The report of the Board of Trade presents one strange fact worthy of consideration. While the disasters to British vessels have increased in the proportion of 927 in 1858 to 1,187 in 1859, the casualties to foreign ships similarly employed have decreased from 209 to 188. This does not arise from a decrease of foreign shipping frequenting the Channel. Our legislators have taken care that even our coasting trade should present advantages to the foreign ship which the English ship does not enjoy. There is an actual increase in the number of foreign vessels voyaging in the Channel. Still, out of every 175 voyages made by English ships, one has ended in disaster, while the proportionate casualties to foreign ships are only as one to 335. This arises partly, we should say, from the proverbial recklessness of English sailors. They brave the storm which others fly from. Partly the disproportion of loss may arise from the wretched manner in which our colliers are "found" and "furnished." Numbers of these ill-built vessels are annually wrecked, and add a large proportion to the total loss.

But, if the loss of life last year was greater than the loss in any preceding year, more lives also were saved from peril. Four thousand persons were placed last year in imminent peril, of whom 2,33[illegible] were saved by bold seamen in sloops and wherries, or by the crews of lifeboats along the coast. Where the death marks on the map lie thickest, there also are the half-moon marks which denote the presence of the lifeboat. It is strange that the State which derives so large an income from commerce and customs has not established a thorough cordon of lifeboats along our coasts. That duty is chiefly left to the benevolence of individuals or societies. Foremost among the latter is the National Lifeboat Institution, which has under its management 100 out of the 158 lifeboats on the coast of the United Kingdom, and has already been the means of saving from a watery grave no less than 11,601 of our fellow-creatures. A society like this should be aided, not merely by the merchant whose wealth is on the sea, but by every one who has a friend upon the waters.

The *Times* on "Friendly Societies:"—

The "Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies" contains the usual testimony to two great evils—one an involuntary evil, and the other a voluntary—sickness and drinking. Every Friendly Society has two faces, which it puts on, one for its members, and the other for Mr. Tidd Pratt. Its members are attracted to it partly, of course, by the natural foresight of human contingencies, but very much, also, by the pomp and merriment of its festivals, with their brass bands, flags, processions, and all the holiday paraphernalia, together with the temporary occupation of the Saracen's Head, the Red Lion, or the Flying Horse. This is the face that it puts on for its healthy members; but for Mr. Tidd Pratt it puts on the face of sad calculation, expressive of precaution against the calamities to which our mortal state is liable, of judicious estimates of rates of sickness, and care to provide means and resources against the dark day.

Sickness is the first difficulty that Mr. Tidd Pratt has to deal with. The great and sad fact of human sickness is the basis of all Friendly Societies, which are founded for the object of providing for the wants of the sick man out of the surplus earnings of the healthy man. But here an important question arises. How are you to define sickness? What constitutes temporary inability to labour? This is a fundamental point to decide in laying down the scheme of a Friendly Society, and to ensure the success of its calculations—a correct estimate of sickness. If you are too rigid in defining it, you defeat the object of relief for which the society is formed; if you are too lax in defining it, you occasion a too large and wholesale pull upon its funds, and so in time break up the society. This is one great cause of the break-up of Friendly Societies—the disproportion of relieved sickness to the actual funds of the societies. Fifty-two Friendly Societies broke up last year, most of them from this reason. This is a fatal mistake, then; and the first point such societies should look to is a correct estimate of sickness, in order to bring it within their calculations, and make it fit in with their resources. But this is by no means an easy thing to estimate—the amount of sickness which fairly prevents a man from working. "In practice," says Mr. Scratchley, whose treatise Mr. Tidd Pratt quotes in this report, "it is found that certain degrees of ill-health do not produce immediate inability to work. Medical men affirm that labourers who have not a Friendly Society to fall back upon often go about their employment with disease of the heart, tubercles in the lungs, and other disorders of considerable severity. Among 120 Cornish miners in actual work, it was ascertained that only 63 had good health; the remainder being all the time suffering from incipient serious maladies." A compromise is sometimes made under these circumstances, and "men who have no sick money to draw, with the consent of the inspector or foreman, have their labour mitigated without stopping off work altogether." Some distinction, then, is necessary, if these societies are to fulfil their engagements, between "Friendly Societies' sickness" and "medical sickness." That is to say, the ill-health of a labouring man cannot be estimated exactly in the same way in which that of one of the upper classes of society would be. There is a difference of standard, and for this necessary reason, that a man who is comfortably off can afford to be more indulgent to his health than a poor man can. This is one of the trials of poverty, one of the grievances which attach to it as a natural dispensation, and the lot of the majority of the human race—viz., that a man must often work when he is not in sound working health. It seems hard, but there is nothing so inexorable as the necessity of society, and the law which regulates the extent of such indulgence; the simple fact being this, that society, taking it as a whole, rich and poor together, has not wealth enough to allow more than a certain amount of consideration to health upon a large scale. Labour is the wealth of society. It is a pure case of compromise between two great laws, an attempt to escape which would issue in injury to the labourer himself; for he, in common with the whole community, depends upon the amount of the sum total of labour. We may add, that the force of habit makes such a necessity, perhaps, less of a trial than at first sight it would appear to be. We see men everywhere working in spite of health—they choose to do so; the difficulty is to make them leave off work; they say they will die in harness. In all situations, and all kinds of employments and pursuits, it is the same. Your great engineer works till he drops; so does your lawyer, so does your scholar. Casaubon tried, at the earnest entreaties of his friends, a few days' idleness, but returned to his work again, with the remark that it was easier to bear illness doing something than doing nothing. And the same rule applies to the labouring man with even greater force. He is a creature of habit more than the educated man is. There may be want of heart in the way in which he handles his spade or stumps after the plough, and he may be ready to drop sometimes in the course of a day's work; but would he be a bit happier leaning on his own cottage wall all day long? He would be a great deal more uncomfortable; what he dreads more than anything is being thrown upon himself. Work is his life, and his day is a blank to him without it—his mind becomes the haunt of dreary thoughts. On the whole, if he can work at all, his ill health is a more manageable thing moving than standing still.

This principle operates a good deal as a natural and self-acting security to Friendly Societies. And with respect to the lazy, who would be disposed to take unfair advantage of the common purse, all that need be said is that care must be taken to judge correctly of the member's ill health, how far it impedes his power of work, and how far it still allows him to work. Mr. Scratchley, however, lays down an estimate of health, drawn from the actual data of successfully working Friendly Societies, and he puts it down in the shape of a law. There is a certain constant *minimum* rate of sickness per annum to which human beings, on the average of a large number of lives, are subject at any period of life. This rate depends upon race, climate, &c., but in this country he places it at "between five and seven days' sickness per annum." This is the first half of Mr. Scratchley's law. The second is, that "at each age every individual is exposed, according to his occupation, rank of life, &c., to an excess of sickness over such constant sickness, increasing with his years, and equal to the sum of the excesses in the 5th and 10th years preceding." Thus the difference between the rates of sickness for ages 35 and 30 equals the difference between the rates for ages 30 and 20. A table is constructed upon this principle, and the figures on it agree within a decimal fraction with the figures on Mr. Finlaison's tables. Such figures do not, of course, constitute an administrative guide to Friendly Societies, before whom the case has not come in the shape of ultimate tabular results, but in the shape of actual particular sicknesses of particular persons, which must be decided on by the doctor; but they show what is the amount of recognised illness with which these societies can afford to cope.

The drinking side of the Friendly Society comes in for its notice in the report, and some curious disclosures appear in letters from complaining members of these societies. The publican reigns in too many of them, and "the system is, 'Spend all the management fund each meeting night—it will be some recompense towards the loan of his room.'" The room is lent, and the return comes in the shape of the custom. In all the Friendly Societies of one town it is a rule that for every shilling that goes to the sick 2d goes in beer "for the good of the house." "I must lose a day's work," says one correspondent, "and pay 2s 6d for a dinner, or pay a fine of 1s 3d for the privilege of stopping away." In this way the residents often live upon the distant members, and eat capital dinners at their expense. Members are not allowed to be present at the despatch of business, "unless they have paid for their liquor ticket." The donations of honorary members go to paying for the brass band. The accounts are managed adroitly, and the expenses of monthly meetings and annual feasts are "kept out of the balance-sheet altogether" as presented to Mr. Tidd Pratt, only the residuum of the "contributions for the management expenses" which the payment of these irregular expenses have left appearing there. A mean must be struck in these matters. These societies would not flourish unless they had something in the shape of merrymaking accompanying them, but in too many the festive element triumphs over the serious one.

MILLIONAIRE.—Dean Trench, in "Notes and Queries," gives the following narrative, tending to show that this expression is of Venetian origin. After the return of Marco Polo to Venice, in the year 1295, after an absence of twenty-four years, chiefly spent at the Court of the Khan of Tartary, he was constantly interrogated as to the wealth of that potentate, which he estimated at ten or fifteen millions of gold ducats. This computation of wealth brought him the name of Messer Marco Milani. The family dwelling-place was for centuries after termed "la corte del millioni;" and (we now copy from the introduction to the "Travels of Marco Polo," 4to ed.; 1818, p. 20.):—"Sansovino, in his 'Venezia Descritta,' attributes the popular application of this surname to the immense riches possessed by the Polo family at the period of their return to their own country. In this sense the French apply the term *millionaire* to a great capitalist." The recent wealth of some of our English magnates in riches has of late years naturalised the word with us. The computation by francs, as in France, may account for its earlier adoption in that country. Here it would take twenty times as much to form a *millionaire* in its common monetary sense.

Fashionable Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY IN GERMANY.

Considerable preparations have been made at Coblentz for the meeting between her Majesty and the Prince Regent of Prussia.

On Thursday many distinguished personages arrived at Gotha, from Coburg, to attend the funeral of the late Dowager Duchess of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, and amongst those present were the reigning Duke, the Prince Consort of England, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Dukes Alexander and Ernest of Wurtemberg, Prince Philip of Wurtemberg, the Prince of Lowenstein, the Government President, and the Chief Ranger of the Forests, Von Ziegesar.

The funeral took place at seven o'clock in the morning.

Sir Thomas, Lady Deane, and family, have arrived at their residence, Gresham Terrace, Kingstown, from Dundanion Castle, Cork.

Mr. E. James, Q.C., M.P., has arrived in London from Naples.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde have left Carlton-house-terrace for Portumna Castle, their seat in the county Galway.

The marriage of Lady Mary Petty Fitzmaurice, only child of the late Earl of Kerry and the Countess of Kerry, and granddaughter of the Marquis of Lansdowne, with Colonel the Hon. Percy Herbert, M.P., brother of the Earl of Powis, and heir presumptive to the earldom, is appointed to be solemnised on Thursday next.

Thanks.

The trustees of Kilbride Church, Bray, to Rev Dr Lloyd, for £5 towards the liquidation of the debt upon the building, per Rev J C Erck; to Mr J Bruce, for £1 ditto; to Mrs Croasdaile, for £1 ditto; to same, for 13s 6d collected ditto.

The Army.

Two companies of the 26th Cameronians, under the command of Captain G. W. Northey, arrived in Dublin on yesterday, per railway from the Curragh, and proceeded to the Pigeonhouse Fort Barracks, there to be stationed.

The head quarters of the 76th Regiment, under the command of Colonel H. Smyth, C.B., will march from Richmond Barracks, this morning, to the Kingsbridge Terminus, thence per railway *en route* to Waterford, there to be stationed.

On Monday, the whole of the medical students for commissions as army surgeons, who have been ordered to join the new army medical school established at Fort Pitt, arrived at head-quarters, Chatham, in order to be present at the formal opening of the school.

The Navy.

The following appointments were made on Monday, at the Admiralty:—Lieut. Osmond de B. Brock to the Royal Adelaide; Richard Henry Jenkyn, promoted to the rank of second-class assistant-engineer to the Indus, as supernumerary; Thomas Leccombe, paymaster, additional, to the Impregnable; James C. Meagher, paymaster, additional, to the formidable; C. P. Walker, clerk, to the Blenheim; Henry Ellis, clerk, to the Ajax; Arthur Hughes, clerk, to the Victory, as supernumerary; J. J. Gormully, assistant-clerk, to the Trafalgar; and Thomas A. Miller, assistant-clerk, to the Donegall.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND GARIBALDI.

CASERTA, 29TH SEPTEMBER.—The Neapolitans have been repulsed at Limitola. Garibaldi has fortified Santangelo and Santa Maria. Signor Pallavacino has arrived here with a letter from King Victor Emmanuel, exhorting Garibaldi to accomplish immediately the annexation of Naples and Sicily to Sardinia. Sardinian troops are impatiently awaited at Naples.

NEW MINISTRY IN NAPLES.

NAPLES SEPT. 29, VIA MARSEILLES.—In consequence of the demand of the Municipality of Naples for a Ministry commanding the confidence of the country, Garibaldi has modified his Ministerial combination. The Ministers definitively appointed are Conforti, Mew, Muera, Scura, Capitaninane, Aguissolis, and Besantis.

The Dictator has issued decrees granting national rewards to the mother and sister of the late Agesilas Milano, who attempted to assassinate the King of Naples, to several patriots, and to the family of Pisino. A new manifesto of Mazzini repeats that no King of Italy, should be proclaimed before Italy is constituted at Rome. An order of the day of Garibaldi's is expected, announcing the early junction of the Garibaldians with the Sardinian army under Victor Emmanuel.

NAPLES, 29TH, VIA GENOA.—An order of the day of Garibaldi, published at Caserta, says:—"Brave soldiers! the Sardinians are about to enter the Neapolitan territory very soon. You shall have the pleasure of clasping their victorious hands." The official list of the new Ministry is as follows:—Interior, Conforti; Public Works, Guira; Justice, Scura; Marine, Anguissola; Public Instruction, Desancats; War, Cosenz.

ANCONA, 1ST OCT.—General Lamoriciere, wishing to express his admiration of the bravery of the Sardinian fleet, offered to surrender to Admiral Persano. The Admiral sent him a small book, and ordered the whole crew under arms to pay him military honours. The Admiral also offered his own cabin to the General, who was deeply touched by those courtesies. General Lamoriciere will embark on board the steamer Count Cavour, which will convey him to Genoa, whence he will proceed to Turin. The Sardinian Chambers were opened to-day. After the reading of the opening speech, the following project of May was presented:—"Sole article—the Government of the King is authorised to accept and establish, by Royal decree, the annexation to Sardinia of the provinces of Central and Southern Italy, in which the population freely manifest, by direct and universal suffrage, a wish to form an integral part of our Constitutional Monarchy." The project was received with loud cheers. The members adjourned till Thursday next.

PIEDMONT AND ROME.

TURIN, OCT. 2ND.—The reported entry of Sardinian troops into the Kingdom of Naples is without foundation. The rumour that the Pope had taken his departure from Rome is also unfounded. Berthram has arrived at Genoa, and is expected at Turin. The Sicilian deputation has arrived here.

ROME, 29TH SEPT.—General Goyon has hoisted the French flag at a distance of five miles from Rome. The French garrison will be increased by two regiments. The provinces of Umbria, Viterbo, and the Marches are lost to the Papal Government to-day. Subiaco and Arsoli have risen in insurrection.

General Count de Goyon has sent staff-officers from Rome to Valetta, Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, Orvieto, and other places in the patrimony of St. Peter, to prepare for the occupation of them by French troops.

The revolution is at the very gates of Rome. The Pope will not leave the city. Telegraphic communication is still interrupted, the wires being broken.

SPANISH SUPPORT TO THE KING OF NAPLES.

BERLIN, OCT. 2.—The Spanish Government has addressed to the different Powers a note supporting the protest issued by the King of Naples when retiring to Gaeta. The Spanish note recalls that, by the treaty of the Quadruple Alliance of 1718, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies had been ceded by Austria to the Spanish Bourbons. This cession was afterwards confirmed by the Treaty of Vienna, the article 114 of the final act of Vienna having, under the guarantee of Europe, again sanctioned these stipulations. The Spanish Government considers it its duty to maintain, in the most formidable manner, the rights of a member of the august family of Spain, and to raise every opposition against the flagrant violation of solemn arrangements. The Spanish Minister at Berlin has remitted this note to Baron Von Schleinitz.

THE FRENCH TARIFF.

The *Debats* contrasts the tariff which came into operation on October 1st with the previous system. Cutlery was prohibited it is now admitted; on payment of a moderate duty. Machinery, tools, and utensils of various kinds are reduced from half to two-thirds; and tools such as files, saws, reaping-hooks, scythes, and such like, from three-fifths to four-fifths. The reductions effected in iron are also important. Rough castings are reduced one-half; iron bars about one-half; sheet iron, two-thirds; iron wire not less than four-fifths; steel (once loaded with the tremendous burden of 132 francs) is reduced to only 15 francs. Copper, zinc, nickel, lead, and tin, already very moderately taxed in the rough, are, at present, still less. The same metals, when worked into articles of common use, are also largely reduced. The new tariff is first to be applied to England, that being the only State with which France has treated, but it is afterwards to be extended to the imports of other countries.

CANADA.

LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY MORNING.—The steamship Bohemian, with dates from Quebec to [illegible] ult., arrived here at midnight *via* Derry. The body of the late Mr. H. Ingram, preserved in spirits, was landed from board the Bohemian this morning, and despatched to Boston for interment. The news by the Bohemian is unimportant.

AMERICA.

The following is the latest intelligence per Bohemian, by telegraph, via Farther Point and Londonderry:—
NEW [illegible] SEPT. [illegible] EVENING.—The steamship City of [illegible] Liverpool, and the steamship [illegible]

Illinois, for Southampton, [illegible]
462,000 dollars in specie on [illegible]
The cotton market is dep[illegible]
qualities are tending dow[illegible]
quoted 10¼ to 10⅜c. Breads[illegible]
rather lower for all descript[illegible]
articles in the provision tr[illegible]
material variation in price, [illegible]
heavy tone prevails, and the [illegible]
NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 21, [illegible]
at 10⅜c, to 10½c. for middlin[illegible]
bles; receipts of the week, [illegible]

MAIL [illegible]
The Peninsular mails arri[illegible]
Exchange on London, 54s.

THE STEPN[illegible]
The evidence for the pros[illegible]
terday, at the Thames Police [illegible]
committed for trial on the [illegible]
Emsley.

MISCELL[illegible]
A telegram received yeste[illegible]
death of Mr. Dunn, M.P. [illegible]
the Red Sea, while *en route* [illegible]
Mrs. Cobbett has at las[illegible]
of *habeas corpus* in the ca[illegible]
Cobbett, who has been deta[illegible]
The Paris journals are in[illegible]
of the reported conversation [illegible]
Prince Gortschakoff and the [illegible]
shed a few days since in the [illegible]

MALTON RAC[illegible]
Two Year Old—Scrubbing [illegible]
Stanton, 3rd. Six ran.
Malton Handicap—Prologue [illegible]
Nine ran.
Fitzwilliam Plate—Bushma[illegible]
Ruby, 3rd. Seven ran.
Cup—Pirate, 1st; Tarquin [illegible]
Eleven ran.
Norcliffe Stakes—Eidolan, [illegible]
Bouster, 3rd. Eight ran.
Selling Stakes—Creel, 1st; [illegible]

MANCHESTE[illegible]
Cesarewitch—15 to 1 agst [illegible]
1 agst Barrabas (offered); 20 [illegible]
20 to 1 agst Comforter (offe[illegible]
(offered); 25 to 1 agst Bevis [illegible]
agst Feodorowna (taken); [illegible]
(offered); 50 to 1 agst Anci[illegible]
Sandy M'Pherson (taken); 50 [illegible]
to 1 agst Conscript (offered). [illegible]
Pippin, Killigrew, and Optim[illegible]

METROPOLITAN HALL.—[illegible]
Omagh, will preach (D.V. [illegible]
the Hall, on this evening [illegible]
DUBLIN LITERARY UNIO[illegible]
ing of this society will be h[illegible]
Whitefriar-street, on this ([illegible]
discussion will take place [illegible]
lecture on "The Volunteer [illegible]
opened by the reading of th[illegible]
be taken at a quarter p[illegible]
Visiters are invited to atten[illegible]
SOUTH DUBLIN PENNY [illegible]
COOMBE.—Statement of acc[illegible]
October, 1860:—Number o[illegible]
lodged, £19 0s 10d. New a[illegible]
ber of withdrawals, 32. A[illegible]
Total number of depositors [illegible]
amount lodged, £579 13s [illegible]
Secretary.
SCHOLASTIC.—It will be [illegible]
columns, that the Academ[illegible]
as a place of education u[illegible]
Rev. Mr. Flynn, is now tra[illegible]
dence of the Rev. Mr. Rice[illegible]
admirably constructed, and [illegible]
the superintendence of the [illegible]
tion will be revived.
THE WATERFORD PROV[illegible]
fine public building is pro[illegible]
the roof is now being put [illegible]
Denny, the honorary archit[illegible]
in [illegible] inspection of the w[illegible]
the contractor, is finishing [illegible]
Waterford Mail.
SHIPPING TRADE OF WA[illegible]
of the present week—Mond[illegible]
number of twenty-eight [illegible]
arrived in port, and on s[illegible]
out of port.
HIDDEN DIAMOND.—A [illegible]
come to light in reference to [illegible]
who, with Emily Lawrenc[illegible]
Criminal Court, and convi[illegible]
ellers at the West-end, and [illegible]
cerned in the robbery of je[illegible]
from a jeweller's in the Pa[illegible]
his sentence Pierce was re[illegible]
tentiary, and shortly after h[illegible]
but subsequently appeared [illegible]
again, and asked the ward[illegible]
could assign no reason, an[illegible]
garment. This excited sus[illegible]
amining the shirt somethi[illegible]
upper part of it, apparent[illegible]
on being cut out, proved [illegible]
nearly £100.
MEDICAL SERVICE MEM[illegible]
Canning from the medical [illegible]
serving in India had bee[illegible]
signed by eighty officers in [illegible]
by forty-seven in Madra[illegible]
Queen's Warrant of 1st O[illegible]
rank, has taken effect i[illegible]
Crown except in India, the [illegible]
hardship of their case, and [illegible]
fore, in earnestly requesting [illegible]
by your Excellency of their [illegible]
cy's memorialists respect[illegible]
expression of her Majesty's [illegible]
tained in the royal warrant [illegible]
an early date, be caused t[illegible]
her Indian Empire. 2nd. T[illegible]
medical pay and allowance[illegible]
amount of these shall be re[illegible]
lative rank of your memora[illegible]
the warrant says 'Shall ca[illegible]
and advantages attaching [illegible]
corresponds;' and not less [illegible]
rious responsibilities belon[illegible]
importance of their office, a[illegible]
duties, than in compliance [illegible]
mission would humbly app[illegible]
language and evident inte[illegible]
That the provisions of the [illegible]
allowances may be permit[illegible]
effect from the date of its [illegible]
the cause of such of your [illegible]
served in India since that [illegible]
THE OPENING OF THE N[illegible]
TION.—Yesterday morning [illegible]
were attracted to the neigh[illegible]
ness the opening to the p[illegible]
Brighton Railway Station, [illegible]
early hour cabs and pedest[illegible]
their way to the spot, the [illegible]
being an excursion one to [illegible]
the bridge over the Thame[illegible]
great interest to crowds [illegible]
banks of the river.
LOSS OF THE AURORA.—[illegible]
Madras, was totally wrec[illegible]
on the night of the 19th J[illegible]
ing of Major and Mrs. Co[illegible]
Hills, the captain, and Mr. [illegible]
in two boats, and were all [illegible]
AUSTRALIAN DIAMONDS.—[illegible]
tures delivered in London [illegible]
Industrial Exhibition of 1[illegible]
stones; and the attention [illegible]
called by the lecturer to [illegible]
being found on the gold-[illegible]
numbers of people have si[illegible]
attractive fields, and that [illegible]
had been dug from the soil [illegible]
been heard of native diamo[illegible]
Malachite has been found [illegible]
malachite is easily notic[illegible]
pebbles have found their w[illegible]
possession of the jewellers, [illegible]
brooches," but pebbles in [illegible]
together unlike the polish[illegible]
to the eye. Small rubies [illegible]
black sand, and have bee[illegible]
tracting notice; but the [illegible]
bears so great a resemb[illegible]
initiated to the valueless [illegible]
that it is now consider[illegible]
valuable stones have [illegible]
miners as so many val[illegible]
quartz. We know that [illegible]
the miners often found [illegible]
sparkling stones, some [illegible]
which they considered [illegible]
away with the dirt. F[illegible]
we entertain no doubt [illegible]
ignorant altogether of t[illegible]
cious stones in their n[illegible]
diamonds, rubies, and s[illegible]
a small fortune to him. [illegible]
tion has been giv[illegible]
six or eight weeks ago, [illegible]
curious as to the charac[illegible]
he found when washin[illegible]
known analyst in Melb[illegible]
nation. The learned [illegible]
as to the character of t[illegible]
pronounced the stone [illegible]
noted in this journal, [illegible]
wards several other dia[illegible]
districts. Of four of th[illegible]
nical description, suppl[illegible]
tical jeweller, Mr. Crisp[illegible]
of London:—"No. 1, a[illegible]
1·32, an irregular octa[illegible]
ish tinge. Found in th[illegible]
mood weighing half a [illegible]
hedron shape; colour [illegible]
Bathurst district, N.S.W[illegible]
cimen of the diamond-[illegible]
weighing [illegible] carats, [illegible]
clear, but with a slight [illegible]
ish shade, which would [illegible]
cutting. Found [illegible]
of rather a yellowi[illegible]
half a carat. Foun[illegible]
Diggings." These [illegible]
that Australia may [illegible]
which Golconda and [illegible]
atively.—*Argus.*

Illinois, for Southampton, left this port to-day, having 462,000 dollars in specie on freight.

The cotton market is depressed, and the prices of all qualities are tending downward. Middling uplands quoted 10⅜ to 10½c. Breadstuffs also are drooping, and rather lower for all descriptions. Beef, pork, and other articles in the provision trade are dull, but without material variation in price. On the Stock Exchange a heavy tone prevails, and the tendency is downward.

New Orleans, Sept. 21, Evening.—Cotton is quiet at 10⅝c. to 10¾c. for middling. Sales of the week, 33,000 bales; receipts of the week, 43,000 bales.

MAIL NEWS.

The Peninsular mails arrived at Lisbon on the 27th. Exchange on London, 54s.

THE STEPNEY MURDER.

The evidence for the prosecution was completed yesterday, at the Thames Police Court, and Mullens was then committed for trial on the charge of murdering Mrs. Emsley.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A telegram received yesterday morning announces the death of Mr. Dunn, M.P. for Dartmouth. He died in the Red Sea, while *en route* for Australia.

Mrs. Cobbett has at last succeeded in obtaining a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of her husband, William Cobbett, who has been detained in prison for four years.

The Paris journals are instructed to deny the truth of the reported conversation at St. Petersburg, between Prince Gortschakoff and the Duke de Montebello, published a few days since in the English journals.

MALTON RACES—Tuesday.

Two Year Old—Scrubbing Brush, 1st; Caller Orie, 2nd; Stanton, 3rd. Six ran.

Malton Handicap—Prologue, 1st; Hegara, 2nd; Greta, 3rd. Nine ran.

Fitzwilliam Plate—Bushman, 1st; Out of Lioness, 2nd; Ruby, 3rd. Seven ran.

Cup—Pirate, 1st; Tarquin filly, 2nd; Contention, 3rd. Eleven ran.

Norcliffe Stakes—Eidolan, 1st; Hirand, 2nd; Bab at the Bouster, 3rd. Eight ran.

Selling Stakes—Creel, 1st; Eidolen, 2nd; Morella, 3rd.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Cesarewitch—15 to 1 agst Golden Pippin (taken); 16 to 1 agst Barrabas (offered); 20 to 1 agst Optimist (offered); 20 to 1 agst Comforter (offered): 20 to 1 agst Newcastle (offered); 25 to 1 agst Bevis (taken and offered); 33 to 1 agst Feodorowna (taken); 30 to 1 agst Cape Flyaway (offered); 50 to 1 agst Ancient Briton (taken); 50 to agst Sandy M'Pherson (taken); 50 to 1 agst Viatka (taken); 20 to 1 agst Conscript (offered). Nothing backed but Golden Pippin, Killigrew, and Optimist.

Metropolitan Hall.—The Rev. J. Davison, of Omagh, will preach (D.V.) at the special service, in the Hall, on this evening (Wednesday), at 8 o'clock.

Dublin Literary Union.—The usual weekly meeting of this society will be held in the school-room, 6½, Whitefriar-street, on this (Wednesday) evening, when a discussion will take place on the Rev. A. Mursell's lecture on "The Volunteer Fete." The discussion will be opened by the reading of the above lecture. Chair to be taken at a quarter past eight o'clock precisely. Visiters are invited to attend.

South Dublin Penny Bank, Weavers' Hall, Coombe.—Statement of accounts for the week ending 1st October, 1860:—Number of depositors, 325. Amount lodged, £19 0s 10d. New accounts opened, 44. Number of withdrawals, 32. Amount withdrawn, £10 6s 8d. Total number of depositors to this date, 1865. Total amount lodged, £579 13s 7d.—Robert H. Scott, Hon. Secretary.

Scholastic.—It will be seen, from our advertising columns, that the Academic Institute, so celebrated as a place of education under the management of the Rev. Mr. Flynn, is now transferred to the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Rice. The school buildings are admirably constructed, and it is expected that, under the superintendence of the new proprietor, its reputation will be revived.

The Waterford Protestant Hall.—This very fine public building is progressing very rapidly, and the roof is now being put up to it. Mr. Abraham Denny, the honorary architect, is exceedingly attentive in his inspection of the work, and Mr. Fitzpatrick, the contractor, is finishing it in very first-rate style.—*Waterford Mail.*

Shipping Trade of Waterford.—During two days of the present week—Monday and Tuesday—the large number of twenty-eight ships, including steamers, arrived in port, and on same days seventeen sailed out of port.

Hidden Diamond.—A singular circumstance has come to light in reference to a man named James Pierce, who, with Emily Lawrence, was tried at the Central Criminal Court, and convicted of robbing several jewellers at the West-end, and also supposed to be concerned in the robbery of jewels of the value of £10,000 from a jeweller's in the Palais Royal at Paris. After his sentence Pierce was removed to the Millbank Penitentiary, and shortly after he gave his shirt to be washed, but subsequently appeared very anxious to get it back again, and asked the warder to let him have it, but could assign no reason, any other than he wanted the garment. This excited suspicion, and on carefully examining the shirt something hard was found in the upper part of it, apparently sown into the stuff, which, on being cut out, proved to be a diamond valued at nearly £100.

Medical Service Memorial.—A memorial to Lord Canning from the medical officers of the British army serving in India had been published. It had been signed by eighty officers in the Bengal Presidency and by forty-seven in Madras. After reciting that the Queen's Warrant of 1st October, 1858, as to pay and rank, has taken effect in every country under the Crown except in India, the memorialists point out the hardship of their case, and thus conclude:—"Wherefore, in earnestly requesting the gracious consideration by your Excellency of their grievances, your Excellency's memorialists respectfully pray 1st. That the expression of her Majesty's will and pleasure, as contained in the royal warrant of October, 1858, may, at an early date, be caused to take full effect throughout her Indian Empire. 2nd. That a new scale of Indian medical pay and allowances be made out, in which the amount of these shall be regulated according to the relative rank of your memorialists, which paragraph 8 of the warrant says 'Shall carry with it all precedence and advantages attaching to the rank with which it corresponds;' and not less in consideration of the serious responsibilities belonging to their trust, the vital importance of their office, and the trying nature of their duties, than in compliance with, what with great submission would humbly appear to be, the unmistakeable language and evident intention of the warrant. 3rd. That the provisions of the warrant regarding pay and allowances may be permitted to have a retrospective effect from the date of its publication at home, to meet the cause of such of your memorialists as may have served in India since that date."

The Opening of the New Victoria Railway Station.—Yesterday morning some hundreds of persons were attracted to the neighbourhood of Pimlico, to witness the opening to the public of the new London and Brighton Railway Station, in Victoria-street. From an early hour cabs and pedestrians in large numbers made their way to the spot, the first train announced to run being an excursion one to Brighton. The trains crossing the bridge over the Thames appeared to be an object of great interest to crowds of people assembled on the banks of the river.

Loss of the Aurora.—The barque Aurora, from Madras, was totally wrecked on the Jellingham Sand on the night of the 19th July. The passengers, consisting of Major and Mrs. Cook, and seven children; Mrs. Hills, the captain, and Mr. Volunteer Pilot Paddon, left in two boats, and were all saved.

Australian Diamonds.—One of the scientific lectures delivered in London in connection with the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851 was devoted to precious stones; and the attention of travellers in Australia was called by the lecturer to the probability of diamonds being found on the gold-fields. It is true that vast numbers of people have since found their way to those attractive fields, and that immense quantities of gold had been dug from the soil, and that till of late little has been heard of native diamonds or other precious stones. Malachite has been found in considerable masses, but malachite is easily noticeable. Singularly beautiful pebbles have found their way in large numbers into the possession of the jewellers, to be turned into "landscape brooches," but pebbles in their rough state, though altogether unlike the polished stone, are not unfamiliar to the eye. Small rubies have often been met in the black sand, and have been picked out, their colour attracting notice; but the diamond in its rough state bears so great a resemblance in the eyes of the uninitiated to the valueless fracture of a quartz crystal that it is now considered probable that very many valuable stones have been thrown away by the miners as so many valueless and troublesome bits of quartz. We know that in the Ovens district, years ago, the miners often found in the slide with the gold small sparkling stones, some coloured and some uncoloured, which they considered merely troublesome and threw away with the dirt. From what has since transpired we entertain no doubt that many an unfortunate miner, ignorant altogether of the forms and disguises of precious stones in their natural state, has thrown away diamonds, rubies, and sapphires, that would have been a small fortune to him. Of late, however, more attention has been given to the subject. Some six or eight weeks ago, a miner in the Ovens district, curious as to the character of a slightly coloured crystal he found when washing out gold, sent it to the best known analyist in Melbourne, Dr. Macadam, for examination. The learned doctor entertained some doubts as to the character of the stone, but practical jewellers pronounced the stone a diamond. The fact was noted in this journal, and within a few days afterwards several other diamonds were sent in from various districts. Of four of these we quote the following technical description, supplied to us by an experienced practical jeweller, Mr. Crisp, of Queen-street, and formerly of London:—"No. 1, a diamond weighing 3 grains, less 1-32, an irregular octahedron; it is off colour, or brownish tinge. Found in the Ovens district. No. 2. A diamond weighing half a carat, of a more perfect octahedron shape; colour rather a dirty green. Found in the Bathurst district, N.S.W. No. 3. A remarkable fine specimen of the diamond—very superior to the others—weighing [illegible] carats, ⅛, ⅛, 1-32; a perfect octahedron, very clear, but with a slight tinge on one corner, of a greenish shade, which would most probably be removed in cutting. Found in Yackan dandah. No. 4. A diamond of rather a yellow tinge, perfect shape, weighing half a carat. Found at Sandy Creek, near Jim Crow Diggings." These four diamonds establish the fact that Australia may be found a contributor to that market which Golconda and Brazil have hitherto possessed [illegible] clusively.—*Argus.*

Correspondence.

THE EARL OF CAITHNESS ON STREET PAVEMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Barrogill Castle, Thurso, N.B., Sept. 25, 1860.

Dear Sir,—I observe in your paper, of the 21st instant, a letter regarding street pavement, from "A Ratepayer." He speaks of a superior stone for paving as coming from the North of Scotland—he says Sutherlandshire. My object in writing is to say that the stone he speaks of comes from this county (Caithness). Its name is now wide spread. It is one of the best pavements, if not *the* best known. It is cheap and everlasting, nearly as hard as granite, and much cheaper. It is all sawn, edged, and ready for laying, and is laid with no trouble. I have quarries of it myself, and should be only too glad if you could use your powerful influence to get the Corporation to use it for the streets of Dublin. I expect to have a cargo over soon in Dublin, and will instruct my agent to call on you and show you the stone. It will wear out, at least, three Yorkshire stones, and cost about the same as one. I have sent cargoes of it to Belfast, and, perhaps, some that your correspondent may have seen is a portion of it.—Your obedient servant,

Caithness.

THE DUBLIN PROPOSED ATHENÆUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

1st October, 1860.

Sir,—Allow me to say that the letter of your correspondent, signed "Joseph Harris," is no reply to the questions put to the committee of the projected Athenæum by me in your issue of Saturday; nor does his letter deny the truth of my statements. I would submit that it is not a good way of inducing contributions from the public to refer them to other parties to answer queries publicly asked. Let the committee answer the question of my letter, as men discharging a public trust should; and if they are in want of funds beyond the £1,000 already subscribed, let them show the public what they have been doing, and, if it is adjudged worthy, their efforts will, no doubt, receive a hearty response. Excuse this trespass on your valuable space.—Your obedient servant,

Geo. Bryan.

FINGAL CATTLE SHOW.

19, South Great George's-street, October 2d, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—In your report of the North Dublin and Fingal Farming Society's Cattle Show, where you kindly notice me as conducting the dinner department—namely, Byrne, George's-street—it should have been Messrs. Byrne and Sheridan.—By kindly supplying the omission, you will much oblige your obedient servant,

Laurence Byrne.

NO CHECK AT CAPUA—GARIBALDI'S POSITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Any one acquainted with the valley and course of the Liffey will have a tolerably correct notion of the Volturno and the present state of matters on and about it, if for this purpose, he will only suppose the movements of the Garibaldian force to be from north to south—from Drogheda to Dublin—instead of from Naples to Capua.

The Volturno rises in the mountains, and falls for some distance in a direction rather inland than towards the coast; it then turns above Cajazzo, below which it ceases to be passable on foot, and flows through a plain towards the Western coast. When it reaches this plain it passes through it in a line almost direct from east to west, till it reaches the sea below Capua. Regarding Capua as a fortification on the Naples side of the river, we may suppose it to be represented by the Magazine in the Phœnix Park; and, to assist our conception we may imagine Dublin to be entirely removed. Let Wicklow represent the Papal territory, Killiney Gaeta, and Celbridge Cajazzo; with Leixlip, Lucan, Knockmaroon ferry, and Chapelizod to stand for the passable points of the Volturno, and we shall realise, by a slight effort of fancy, all the operations that have recently been carried on there.

What has the late King of Naples been doing and designing since he took up his position at Gaeta, Capua, and on the line of the Volturno? With what object did he choose that position? The answer to those questions will furnish a key to Garibaldi's movements.

He chose that position evidently that he might have a friendly country in his rear. He had taken it suddenly, and, of course, there was no permanent provision for 40,000 men. He could hope for no supplies from sea, and if he didn't get them from the State of the Church, he must starve should he continue motionless. That being so, Garibaldi saw there was no reason to precipitate an attack upon him. Events were depriving him of a favourable rear. Lamoriciere could give him no actual or even moral support, and the prestige of success, if Garibaldi only kept quiet at Naples, would daily increase the disposition of the people north of the Volturno and Gaeta to rise or otherwise operate in his favour. Thus the exigencies of the ex-King's position would force him to advance towards Naples, or of necessity surrender where he was. No matter how strong he made the fords and passes of the Volturno, by batteries on the north side of it, they could not be manned without food; they could not be maintained without that animal ammunition.

These Neapolitan operations could be useful only on the supposition that Garibaldi should assault Capua, or pass to the north side of the river in force. That he had no means of doing, and no notion of attempting. The Neapolitans having been allowed to strengthen as they pleased the positions that were not to be assailed, and having caught courage from being unattacked, or being urged forward by approaching want, advanced towards the South, and attacked or threatened Santa Maria and Caserta, as they might have done Finglas and Swords, on the supposition we have made. Being met, they retired, almost without fighting, to Capua and to the north of the Volturno, as they might have done, in the like circumstances, to the Magazine in the Park, and to Island Bridge and Chapelizod on the south side of the Liffey. To bring matters to a crisis, and to force them to advance and fight in the open country, Garibaldi, being favoured by events, determined to send a small force to their rear, not to attack them, but to rouse the country behind them. This could, with the means at Garibaldi's disposal, only be done advantageously by going higher up the river, to where it was forded and unfortified, above Cajazzo, and in the like circumstances he would have made a like movement up the Liffey above Celbridge. He sent 300 on this service. They found Cajazzo occupied by 2,200 Neapolitans. Of course, Cajazzo should be carried or the movement fail; for, should the crossing force have left it occupied by Neapolitans, their communication with the Garibaldian army would have been cut off. Now, Garibaldi has often attempted what was difficult and dangerous, but never what was desperate or impossible. 300 couldn't take Cajazzo, by conquering 2,200 within it, but 600 might. On the 19th of September he sent the 600 to perform that service, and they have done so, with what loss to the enemy we have not been informed. The danger was, that the 600 being sent before their work could be done, Neapolitan troops would have come up from Capua or other places near the river, between it and Cajazzo, and that thus the attempt would have proved abortive. To prevent this, occupation was provided for those troops both in Capua and at the other assailable portions along the line. Being assaulted, or threatened with assault there, they never thought it was possible or necessary for them to move elsewhere, and last of all towards Cajazzo. Several false attacks and demonstrations were accordingly made. Some of these might have succeeded. The Duke of Wellington's notable attack at Badajoz failed, and the false one succeeded. They were, therefore, made more or less formidable in proportion to the possibility there was of their proving successful. That upon Capua itself was utterly hopeless, as any one who walks into the Park will see what a similar one would be on the Magazine—at all events if made in daylight, without fascines and scaling ladders; and even then, it could only have been achieved with tremendous sacrifice of life. If made even by Peninsular veterans, the general who conducted the attack would never expect success but upon repeated attempts—that is, after the first, second, third, and, perhaps, the fourth party had been beaten off, one that should follow them might ultimately carry it. We all know what occurred at the first attack upon the Redan at Sebastopol. Our men had to advance 450 yards in daylight, with batteries in front of them at first, while others also flanked them as they went closer. Broad avenues were opened in their columns from these batteries, as I heard from one who was among them, and got off by being but slightly wounded. In short, our men were beaten back. That was no reflection on their courage. Garibaldi never sent men on an enterprise so hazardous and hopeless as that. Those who, mistaking or disregarding his orders, exposed his men to the direct fire of the guns of Capua, enterprised what was more than hazardous—what was utterly desperate. Only 180 were killed and wounded in this unhappy adventure, the smallness of the number being evidently owing to the inefficient fire of the Neapolitan gunners, and the want of spirit in the dragoons who pursued the men who were turned by it. This is the check of Capua. Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., writes and says, "These scenes which I witnessed convince me of a want of discipline, organisation, and courage." Has he read the history of the Alma? Did not Colonel Campbell recover the fortunes of the day by the movement which covered two noble regiments that had got into disorder, and enabled them to re-form unmolested in his rear? Has not Garibaldi, in most instances, when able to support any hard-pressed portion of his men, come up and equalled (he could not have excelled) that glorious movement of the 93rd Highlanders, which literally ennobled their leader, then Campbell, now Clyde, and added lustre to their former fame. At Melazzo, Mr. Patterson was of a party ordered to advance on the highway a quarter of a mile, and capture two guns that commanded it. They did so, and were in turn over-ridden by Neapolitan dragoons. Garibaldi came up, was called on to surrender, with his own hand cut down the colonel who asked him to do so, and restored the fortune of the day. If present, the deplorable occurrence at Capua could not have taken place. The men would not have been so exposed. Had he come up while it was in progress, he could have done nothing but get his poor people out of fire as soon as possible. As it was, Mr. Edwin James seeks to communicate to the friends of Garibaldi throughout the world the panic which he asserts to have occurred among the troops; and, as he does so, practises the common *nisi prius* artifice to exaggerate it successfully, by affecting to deplore it.

Having observed that you, sir, have not subserved this panic-policy, I have ventured to address to you this letter, in the hope that it may convey to the friends of Garibaldi in Dublin the conviction which I myself most powerfully feel, that he has met with no check at Capua, and that he no more deserves to be called a guerilla chief by Mr. James than a leader of condottieri by Count Cavour.—I am, your obedient servant,

William M'Mechan.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Notwithstanding the quantity of statistical matter imported by Mr. Haughton into his last letter, your intelligent readers must have observed that he failed in displacing the following propositions, for which I contended:—

First—That crime and pauperism have annually decreased in this country since the year 1850, and that the latest statistics on those heads present so gratifying and satisfactory an aspect as not to afford the slightest pretext for holding that a Maine Liquor Law, or a Permissive Bill, is necessary for Ireland.

Secondly—That even if repressive legislation were necessary, the proposed measure of "the Alliance" would be wholly ineffectual in suppressing drunkenness, inasmuch as it professes to allow the manufacture of intoxicating liquors by private individuals upon their own premises.

Thirdly—That even supposing this Permissive Bill prohibited the manufacture by private individuals, yet it should be repudiated by the 70,000 non-ratepayers of Dublin, because its promoters refuse to recognise their clear right to a vote upon the question.

Further discussion on these points becomes unnecessary. I shall not encumber the real question at issue between Mr. Haughton and myself, by considering whether the state of society in England or Scotland is such as to render a Maine Liquor Law desirable or expedient for those countries. If society there be so disorganised; if the people there have become so debased and depraved; if the noble instincts, implanted in their nature by a beneficent Creator are so subverted and deranged by the abuse of intoxicating liquors as to render it obligatory upon the Legislature to intervene in the manner suggested by "the Alliance," let the remedy be there applied. I argue the question upon national, and not imperial grounds.

I altogether repudiate the notion of my opponent that "it is the United Kingdom, and not Ireland alone, that Parliament is to legislate for." Surely, he knows very well that it is the common practice of Parliament to legislate separately and independently for particular parts of the United Kingdom, as the exigencies of each country require. He is aware [illegible] st, even in the last session, while the Legislature were talking about a Reform Bill for England alone, they enacted a "Party Emblems Act" for Ireland alone. Why were England and Scotland exempted from this latter enactment? Because Parliament, in its wisdom, did not consider those countries required the yoke. *A fortiori*, why place Ireland under a Main Liquor Law if the state of society is in that healthy condition not to need it? Surely, not because other parts of the United Kingdom present a case for legislation of a repressive character.

To act upon the principle Mr. Haughton lays down would be doing the very thing which Milton said a wise Government should not do—namely, "putting the good and the bad under the same yoke." But, true, my opponent stigmatises the opinion of Milton as "all moonshine:" and, having thus summarily disposed of one of the ablest political writers England ever produced, he gives us a quotation from a Scotch doctor, which, I presume, we are to regard as "all sunshine." If it were relevant or necessary to examine into the doctor's *dicta*, I do not hesitate affirming I would prove his logic unsound in two essential particulars; but, as I conceive the quotation not to have the slightest bearing upon the subject of this Permissive Bill, I shall refrain from commenting more fully upon it.

Mr. Haughton says, "he fears England and Scotland do not present the same immunity from crime and pauperism that Ireland does." Has he a doubt upon the matter? Can anyone who has taken an interest in this inquiry entertain a doubt that Mr. Haughton, who has evinced such indefatigable zeal and industry in examining statistical records, did not bestow a peep into the authorities upon "crime and pauperism" in England and Scotland? Why, then, did he not favour us with the result? Is it because his figures would show that Ireland is not the country which should be first subjected to the experiment of his Permissive Bill?

It is anti-national and unpatriotic of my opponent to try and lower in the social scale his own native land. We do not share in the many advantages of our neighbours: we will have no participation in their vices.

How does Mr. Haughton account for the existence of poverty? The people are poor, he says, because they spend their money on drink. Now, I hold the opposite opinion, and say it is the miserable state of poverty they are in that urges them to have recourse to intoxicating liquors, to alleviate, though temporarily, their wretchedness. And Mr. Haughton will find my view fortified by no less an authority than a Committee of the House of Commons who, in a report upon the causes of destitution, recorded in "Philanthropist," vol. 5, page 230, state as follows:—"It is a matter of vulgar and notorious experience that there is generated, by the misery which excessive poverty implies, a strong propensity to the use of intoxicating liquors." So that drunkenness is rather the effect than cause of poverty in the humble ranks in life.

What, then, is Mr. Haughton's remaining argument? He says—and the "Alliance," whose volunteer, if not accredited organ, he is, say—Firstly, that the liquor traffic is a "common nuisance;" and, secondly, being such, "it is, therefore, legitimate to seek the aid of Parliament for its suppression." I not only negative, but will prove both propositions to be untenable.

As to the first: Is the traffic—that is, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors—a common nuisance? I beg to refer my opponent to "Jacob's Law Dictionary," and he will there find the definition of a common nuisance to be "An offence against the public." By what process of reasoning or logical deduction they arrive at the conclusion that the liquor traffic is what they impute to it, giving the phrase its strict, legal, and legitimate meaning, I cannot conceive, and I hope my opponent will kindly inform us on the point.

As to the second branch of his arrangement, I maintain, that if my opponent can establish his former proposition, this second fails him completely, and for this plain reason—the same authority: Jacob also informs us, that the common law of the land provides the remedy for the suppression of a "common or public nuisance;" an indictment lies at the suit of the Crown. Therefore, it is manifestly *not* legitimate to seek special legislation for the purpose. Why, then, do not the Alliance "avail themselves of the means given them by the common law?" I rather think they have been using the term "common nuisance" merely as a figure of rhetoric, to embellish and give an apparent force to their arguments, in utter ignorance—I do not employ the word offensively of its true import.

But, adds, Mr. Haughton—with a flow of generosity which does him infinite credit—"If this traffic come not within the category of a common or public nuisance, I say, by all means, let legislative interference be repudiated." Well, I hope I have proved to his satisfaction that it does not. I therefore adopt his language, and say, so far as Ireland is concerned, let legislative interference by this flimsy piece of mechanism—a Permissive Bill—be repudiated.

The whole superstructure of my opponent's reasoning is based upon a complete fallacy. It is not the traffic—by which is meant the manufacture and sale of alcholic beverages—which produces crime, but the improper use, or rather the abuse, of them by particular individuals. The man who manufactures, or the licensed vintner who sells, intoxicating liquors is no more responsible, either legally or morally, for any crime which may result from their improper use than the manufacturer or vendor of firearms and gun powder could be deemed accountable for the act of the individual who makes an improper use of these agencies, by destroying the life of his fellow-man. Mr. Haughton's argument would apply with equal justice, if maintainable at all, in the one case as the other; and, yet, will he affirm that the traffic in firearms and gunpowder, because it produces "crime, and consequent insecurity" in the hands of some, should be suppressed?

I will only notice one matter more, which is rather personal to myself. Mr. Haughton seems to be under a total—I was going to say teetotal—misapprehension of my views on temperance, which, I thought, I had expressed clearly enough in my opening letter. I do not share the sentiments embodied in the quatrain—

> If wine is poison, so is tea—
> But in another shape;
> What matter whether one is killed
> By canister or grape.

I yield to none in abhorrence of the vice of drunkenness. While its unfortunate victim is to be pitied, if not despised, I admire the man whose faculties and instincts do not need the restraining tether of "an ascetic pledge or an inquisitive law"—who can use the fruits of the earth—the blessings an all-bountiful Providence has bestowed—in a rational, legitimate, and reasonable manner, as becometh a man and a Christian.—Yours, &c.,

Henry Knight.

Alma House, Haddington-road,
1st October, 1860.

THE CHILD MURDER AT ROAD.

EXAMINATION OF ELIZABETH GOUGH.

Trowbridge, Monday.—This morning, at 11 o'clock, the examination of Elizabeth Gough, apprehended on Friday, charged with the wilful murder of Francis Saville Kent, at Road, on the 29th June last, was opened at the police-court in this town.

Much excitement existed in the town. A large crowd assembled outside at an early hour, and throughout the day continued undiminished. When the doors were thrown open the limited space devoted to the spectators was immediately filled, and throughout the entire proceedings, which lasted seven hours, the spectators patiently occupied their positions.

The magistrates present were—Sir J. W. Audry, chairman of the Wilts Quarter Sessions, chairman; H. G. G. Ludlow, Esq.; W. Stancomb, Esq.; J. P. Stancomb, Esq.; Rev. R. Crawley, R. Walmsley, Esq.; A. Saverton, Esq.; and John Simkins, Esq.

Several ladies and gentlemen from the town and neighbourhood occupied seats on the platform.

Mr. Saunders, barrister, instructed by Mr. Slack, of Bath, conducted the case on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. Ribton, of the Home Circuit, instructed by Messrs. Farrell and Briggs, of Isleworth, appeared for the prisoner; Mr. Edlin, barrister, instructed by Mr. Dunn, of Frome, watched the case on behalf of Mr. Kent.

Mr. Ribton, before the proceedings commenced, asked to see the depositions which had been taken at the previous examination of the prisoner.

After some discussion it was stated that as no definite charge had before been made against the prisoner, no depositions were taken.

The minutes taken on the previous occasion were then placed at Mr. Ribton's disposal.

Mr. Saunders opened the case for the prosecution in a speech of considerable length. He said he was in possession of evidence which he thought would fully justify the bench in sending the prisoner for trial on this charge. After detailing the circumstances of the case, and severely censuring the proceedings of the coroner, Mr. Saunders said that at the instance of the magistrates, and with the sanction of the Government, Mr. Slack had made an investigation of the case, and to the zeal and ability of that gentleman was attributable the proceedings which were now being taken. Before Mr. Slack's investigation of the previous charge against the prisoner at the bar, proceedings had been instituted, on the information of Mr. Whicher, a detective officer, against Miss Constance Kent. But he was glad to have this opportunity of publicly stating that he believed, and his able friend, Mr. Slack, believed, that that young lady was innocent of the crime laid to her charge; and he was sure that he was only echoing public opinion when he stated that the proceedings against Miss Constance Kent ought never to have been taken. There could be no doubt that the murder had been committed by one of the inmates of the house. It was probable that it had been committed by two parties. In his opinion it must have been so, and in a detailed and argumentative address, he showed that it was not only probable, but without doubt, that the prisoner, at least, must have been an accomplice in the dreadful tragedy.

At the conclusion of the opening,

Mr. Ribton asked permission to remark that not a single new fact had been advanced in the opening speech of Mr. Saunders. He submitted to the bench that as they were well aware of the previous proceedings against the prisoner, and as no new evidence was to be advanced, it was against the spirit of English law to commence a new prosecution.

In the course of a protracted discussion it was intimated the bench would proceed with the case.

The first witness called was Mr. Samuel Saville Kent, who said—I am sub-inspector of factories. I am father of the unfortunate child. My household consisted of my wife, Mary Ann Alice Kent, who is about 29 or 30 years old; Elizabeth Kent, 28 years; Constance Emily Kent, 16; William Saville Kent, 14; Mary Amelia Saville, 5; Francis Saville, 3 years and 10 months; Eveline Kent, nearly 2 years; and Samuel Saville; Elizabeth Gough, nursemaid; Sarah Cox, housemaid; and Sarah Kersey, cook. My wife and myself and Mary Amelia slept on the first-floor; the murdered boy and little girl, with the nurse, on the same floor; the nurse slept in a bed, with two cots for the children. There is a dressing room and landing between my bed room and the nursery, and the landing would have to be crossed from one to the other. The staircase from my door is 14 or 15 feet distant, and about the same distance from the nursery. The distance from door to door is eight or nine feet. On the second floor my two elder daughters occupied a room directly over mine. Constance slept in a room adjoining her sister's, and the cook and housemaid in another. William slept in a back room. Road-hill House stands alone, and is surrounded by grounds. Entrance is gained to it by a large gate. There is a privy within the precincts of the house, which is about 200 yards from the centre windows of the drawing room. All that I have now enumerated were at home on the 29th June. Constance had just returned from a boarding-school. I was the last one up on that night. It was my custom to go over the house every night and see if all was secure. On that night I examined all the rooms, and found that every door was fastened. I went into the drawingroom and found that the windows were closed. Those windows are protected by large, heavy shutters, across which heavy bars are fastened. The time was about half-past eleven or twenty-five minutes to twelve. When I left the drawingroom I locked and bolted the door. I left the key in the door. I then went up stairs to bed, and soon went to sleep. I did not wake during the night, but slept very heavily. I got up about a quarter past seven. I heard no noise during the whole of the night. Mrs. Kent came into the room shortly after I went in. From the time I entered the room to the time I went to bed it was about twenty minutes. I slept till a quarter past seven. When the woman knocked at the door I asked for the children. Mrs. Kent was then in the act of dressing. I soon afterwards learned that the child was missing from its bed. Ultimately I went to Trowbridge to inform the police. When I was returning I met Mr. Peacock, who said, "I am sorry I have bad news. The little boy is found with his throat cut." (Here Mr. Kent was deeply affected.) I came back at about nine o'clock, and made an examination of the premises. There was no appearance of any violence. The house could not have been entered without violence. Trowbridge is about four miles and a half from my house. On the Saturday night I had two policemen in my house. They were sent there by Mr. Foley, the superintendent at Trowbridge. They came about eleven at night. I did not let the police into the house until the inmates had gone up stairs.

For what object were they there?

Mr. Ribton objected to the question; but, after some little discussion,

The Chairman decided it was admissible.

Witness—I placed them in the kitchen. One was to leave at half-past two. The other I let out at five in the morning. I provided them with refreshment. I was in the library while they were there. I did not remain in the house, but went out.

For what purpose?

Mr. Ribton objected to the course which was being taken. He could not see what connection the question had with the prisoner. If it were for the purpose of exculpating Mr. Kent, it was relevant, but not otherwise.

Mr. Saunders submitted that Mr. Kent went out with the object of doing something in connection with the case.

The Chairman ruled that the question was admissible.

Witness—I went out to see if the lights were out. I went out several times. The police could have gone out of the house at the back, or got through the passage into the house. The passage door I am not sure was locked. If it were not they could get into the interior of the house. I bolted the kitchen door, so that everything should appear as usual. I had a Newfoundland dog on the premises. I let him loose, as was my custom, at ten o'clock this night. This dog would bark and make a noise on the approach of strangers. I did not hear the dog bark in the night. I have been awakened by the dog barking at night. I believe the dog will not bark at the inmates of the house.

By the Chairman.—I did not go to Trowbridge without first searching the premises. I first went into the grounds, and into the drawingroom, and directed my men to make a search. I believed the child to have been stolen. There was no particular reason why I should think so, beyond that it was missing, and I went to Trowbridge because it was the nearest policestation. Part of my goods are in Somerset, but my house is in Wilts. There is a dressingroom at the end of the landing. There is no door from that room leading to the nursery. There is a door leading from my room. The door on the landing is blocked up. You must go on to the landing to go into the nursery.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ribton—The account I gave here to-day was given by me before the magistrates. I was not sworn, but I told what I knew of the matter. I did not mention the matter to the police before I stated it to the magistrates, which was about a fortnight after the murder. I stated to the members of my family that no one from the outside could have got into the house. I did not tell the police, I believe. My mind has been so disturbed that I am not as clear on many points as I could wish. I will not swear that I expressed an opinion to the police that no one could have got into the house from the outside. I certainly did entertain that opinion. When I had dressed I went into the garden. I asked the gardener to search for the child. I made no search beyond the drawing-room window myself. I went out for the purpose of searching for the gardener. I did not search myself, because I was anxious to give an alarm as quickly as possible that the child was stolen. I desired them to search in the garden to see if they could find trace of him, or trace of any one leaving the place. The premises are extensive, and very much exposed, and very accessible. At the back of the house is a very large garden, and a field of standing grain was at that time adjoining. The examination of the premises would take at least half an hour. I did go to tell Morgan, the police-constable, to keep a look out. I called at his house, but he was not up. I have had the dog about three years. It knows me very well. Mr. Foley arranged that the police should come, and communicated to me that they were to come. They went into the library first, and stayed there a few minutes. They then went into the kitchen.

Mr. Ribton asked if there was a plan of the premises, and was answered in the negative.

Mr. Kent said that through Mr. Dunn, his solicitor, he had refused permission to take a plan of his premises.

Mr. Dunn wished to explain, but this was objected to, and witness continued—The policemen went from the library into the kitchen. I went with them. I bolted them in the kitchen. They did not ask me to do so. I cannot tell whether I told them I was going to do so; but they heard me, as it was a noisy bolt. The door was not opened from the time I bolted it until half-past two. I did not go to bed, but into the library. I went out several times. Of course I don't know what the officers were doing in the kitchen. I gave them some bread and cheese and beer. I looked at my watch when I let them out. I believe all the inmates in the house were in bed but myself. I saw no one outside. The other officer went away at five o'clock. I stood in the library. I bolted the door when the first officer went away. I made no arrangement at any time with the police that I should bolt the door. My reason for doing so was that no one might suspect that any one was in the house. I did not communicate to any one except Mrs. Kent that the policemen were coming. I did not tell my daughters. I did not think any object would have been gained if I had simply told the police to remain in the kitchen. I did not make inquiries of any of the servants; Mrs. Kent did so. I know Gough slept in the same room as the child, but I did not put any question to her. She told me in the course of the day about it—how the bed was left. She remained with me a month after the murder, and during that time I did not interrogate her. I may have asked her a few questions. I requested Mr. Rodway to attend the inquest and watch the case for me. I did so because there was a report that my son William had done it. The door of my bedroom and the door of the nursery are exactly opposite. I did not go into the nursery that morning. The nurse's knock awoke me. She asked if the children were there. Mrs. Kent answered, "What do you mean by children? I have only one child." Mrs. Kent then went out; but I do not know what occurred. It was Mrs. Kent who first communicated to me the loss of the child. She said, "Saville is gone."

Re-examined by Mr. Saunders—Nothing was lost from the house. I did not inquire before I left for Trowbridge whether anything was lost.

With the permission of the magistrates, Mr. Kent was recalled, and said—I did not know before I left for Trowbridge that the blanket was missing. Mrs. Kent told me so. I mentioned that it was missing at the turnpike at Southwick. I have never, on any subsequent occasion, denied that I said anything about the blanket being missing.

Mrs. Mary Drew Kent, examined—I am the wife of Samuel Saville Kent. I am his second wife. I have been married seven years. The prisoner was in my service as nursemaid. On the evening of the 29th of June I caused an aperient pill to be administered to the deceased child, by the advice of Mr. Parsons, our medical man. I expected the pill to operate during the night. It was administered rather before eight o'clock. I saw the deceased boy going to bed that night at his usual time. The nurse assisted in putting him to bed. He slept in a crib alone, which was a very short distance—I cannot say how many feet—from the nurse's bed. A sheet, a blanket, and a quilt covered the child. That was the usual covering. The sheet was turned over, and no part of the blanket was exposed. I went into the room after the child was put to bed, when the nurse was at her supper. I think it was a little before nine. I went in afterwards, about half-past ten. I believe the nurse was then in the dressingroom, which is just inside the nursery. It is a very small room. I called her to go up stairs with me to see the comet, and she did go. I did not afterwards that night go into the nursery. The nurse, I believe, returned to the nursery. I went to the diningroom and stayed there till about eleven. The elder daughters were in the diningroom, but all went to bed before I and Mr. Kent retired to rest. We were the last persons up, to the best of my knowledge. When I went up stairs I saw that the nursery door was ajar, and I shut it. I presume the nurse was in the room as usual with the children. The door made a noise when being closed. When Mr. Kent came up to bed I was not in the room. Mr. Kent and myself prepared for bed, and he did not leave the room again till half-past seven next morning. I cannot say how long it was before I went to sleep. I laid awake a little while. I awoke frequently during the night. I cannot say how many times I woke, but I know I did so several times. At that time my nights were very restless. I did not hear anything to attract my attention during the night until early in the morning, after daybreak. I heard something which sounded as if it was the drawingroom shutter. I did not call my husband's attention to it. I cannot say I was alarmed at it. I did not hear the dog bark during the night. The dog usually barked at strangers during the night, but I cannot say whether it did at any of the inmates. I commenced getting up at a quarter past seven. I looked at my husband's watch. Before that time I heard no knocking at my door. I believe I should have heard an ordinary knock. While I was dressing there was a knock at the door. I opened it; the nurse was there. She asked, "Are either of the children awake?" I said, "Either of the children awake!" I was astonished. She said, "Master Saville—is he not with you?" I said, "With me? certainly not." She said, "He is not in the nursery." I then went into the nursery. I sent her to his sisters to look for him. I asked her what time she missed him. She said, "Two o'clock." I then asked her why she did not come to tell me? She said she did not come because she thought I had heard it cry and fetched it. I said, "How dare you say so? You know I could not have done it." My little boy, who was not quite four years of age, was a very heavy, strong boy. On the day before he was brought down to me by the nurse, and I said, "You must put him down, for I cannot carry him." I had never, during the time the nurse was in my employ, gone into the nurse's room and taken him away when she was asleep. I gave her instructions that if anything occurred to the children to come to me immediately. After telling her to go to his sisters, I went down stairs. When I went back I heard—I believe it was the nurse told me—that the housemaid had found the drawingroom door and window open. Mr. Kent was then in the bedroom. He did not rise until I told him the window was open. He then dressed himself and ordered the carriage. You must remember this did not take place quickly. We were all in a state of bewilderment. I knew before he went that the blanket was missing; the nurse told me. I did not know until I went down stairs that my poor boy was murdered. After my husband left, the nurse and I spoke of it, and she said, "It is revenge; I am sure it is." The nurse told me she was a light sleeper generally.

Cross-examined—I never took the child from the nursery while the nurse was asleep. I have taken the child from his crib during the morning to my bed. My bedroom is a good-sized one. My husband was in his own bed when she knocked at the door. I was dressing at the time. I think I remarked the hour when I got up. I do not remember whether he made any answer—he was between sleeping and waking. I had been up a minute or two when she knocked. He was awake before the knock came. I was very restless that night. The nurse knew I was a light sleeper. She told me during the day that she had knocked at a quarter to seven. I do not remember saying that I believed I had not answered because I had such restless nights. She said she did not like to disturb me for that reason. I believe I did sleep soundly towards the morning. I cannot tell whether I might have slept for an hour. It was before the child was brought in that she told me that the blanket was missing. It was before Mr. Kent went to Trowbridge, for I told him. I did not hear his examination. To the best of my belief the prisoner was particularly fond of the child, and the child was very fond of her. I was too much occupied with my own feelings to notice whether she was distressed. I was examined by the magistrates at my own house, and also by Mr. Slack. It was Mr. Kent who first told me. When she said to me, "Oh, ma'am, it's revenge," she knew that the child had been murdered, but she was not allowed to tell me. I do not remember that I asked her what she meant. I did not know that the policemen were in the house the next night. Mr. Kent told me. He was down stairs the whole night. I saw the drawingroom window open. I saw the marks of two feet on the white drugget which covered the carpet. They were apparently made by nailed boots. I believe all in the house saw those marks. A great many people had gone out through the window before I saw it. I do not know who first saw the footmarks. The housemaid, I believe, first saw them. The housemaid did not tell me about the footsteps or the window being open, and I scolded her because she did not tell me. She told me how she came to know that the child was gone. She said she got up to cover the little girl. When I got up I found that Eveline had been washed and dressed. I do not know that she went up to the room and kissed the boy after he was brought in. She told me that she kissed it. After he was brought in she appeared very much distressed, but I did not see her cry much.

Re-examined—The little boy was a favourite with every one. He was a good-tempered, nice little fellow. I know of no one who entertained feelings of revenge against my family.

Mrs. Kent wished to make a statement, but

Mr. Ribton objected; and after some discussion, in which the chairman said that if on consultation his brother magistrates thought it advisable to receive Mrs. Kent's statement, they would do so.

After some little cross-fire between Mr. Ribton and Mr. Edlin, whom the former characterised as a "wandering spirit," the question was deferred.

Sarah Cox was the next witness. She said—I have been in the service of Mr. Kent as housemaid since the 12th of April. It was my duty to lock up all the front part of the house. I recollect doing so on the night of the 29th June. It was the custom of Mr. Kent to see that everything was locked up at night. Sarah Kerslake, the cook, fastened up the back. (The witness then described the windows and their fastenings as had been done by Mr. Kent.) I did not know of my master going to the drawingroom after I left it. I went to bed at a quarter before eleven. I did not wake all night. I came down stairs at seven, and found everything as I had left it, with the exception of the drawingroom. I found the door a little open. The upper shutters were put to, but not fastened. I did not notice any footmarks. I did not tell my fellow-servant. I had a reason for not doing so. I thought some of the young ladies had been in after I fastened it up at nine o'clock. Mr. Foley came in the morning, and I pointed out the exact position in which I found the window to Mr. Foley, Wolfe, Inch, and Morgan.

Cross-examined—I had a candle with me when I fastened up the front part of the house. I did not look under the sofa, nor up the chimney. (Laughter.) I do not know that Mr. Kent looked over the house. I have heard that he did so. I have been examined four times before about this matter. Mr. Slack was three hours or three hours and a half in examining me. I told him all I was asked. I was examined about the night dress that was lost. It was never found, and I suppose it must be lost. (Laughter.)

Mr. Ribton said he felt bound to show to the magistrates the manner in which the evidence in this case had been got up.

Cross-examination continued—Mr. Slack was nearly a week examining us. There were four unoccupied rooms in the house—two lumberrooms and two bedrooms. I did not see if any one was secreted in the house. I was not alarmed when I found the windows open, because I thought some of the young ladies had overnight opened them and forgot to shut them. Nothing was moved. I told nurse of it first. She asked me if I had seen Saville. I told her then I had found the window open. She did not say anything that I remember, but turned away and went up stairs.

Re-examined—I did not look under the sofa in the diningroom. There was no appearance of any one being secreted there. My examination before Mr. Slack was voluntary. I have said I did not look under the sofa, but if any one had been there he could not have got into the house, as the door was locked.

It being now about a quarter to five o'clock, the court adjourned, the Chairman intimating that the examination would not be proceeded with after six o'clock on any day.

It is expected that the proceedings will occupy several days, as some 20 witnesses have to be examined.

The prisoner was conveyed back to Devizes, in charge of Sergeant Wolfe. A very large crowd was, throughout the day, assembled outside the court.

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF ITALY.

The fall of Ancona on Saturday is only an incident *en suite*. When Victor Emmanuel determined to enter Umbria and the Marches, he carried out his intention with a force which defied opposition. General Lamoriciere, reduced to something like the position of Napoleon I. in front of Blucher and Schwarzenberg, could only hope to make good his defence by defeating one Piedmontese General after another. He seems to have attempted that, but he began and ended at Castel Fidardo. Cialdini was victorious, and Fanti remained intact. When General Lamoriciere rode into the lines of Ancona on the evening of the 18th, with a few score cavalry, and when the Sardinian squadron anchored off the promontory, established an effective blockade and sent shot and shell into the works defending the sea face of the town, the game was up. It only remained for the brilliant Frenchman and his composite divisions to defend themselves like men, so far as the ordinary practice of war justified a defence, and when that was done to surrender like men, and avoid the horrors of an assault. A prolonged, a desperate defence would have led to nothing but the sacrifice of life, for the Papal army having been captured or dispersed, and nothing hostile remaining except the garrison of Ancona, no possible ulterior object could have been gained by attempting to rival Saragoza or San Sebastian. General Lamoriciere, therefore, acted wisely in capitulating, and surrendering with his garrison as prisoners of war. If General Fanti has secured the papers of Lamoricere he has probably captured a prize almost equal in worth to the town which has struck the Papal flag and hoisted the cross of Savoy and the colours of Italy.

From Cape Spartivento to the Mincio, there are now only two districts not practically or substantially under the sway of one Sovereign. King Francis holds fast to the Volturno, and if we may believe the telegraph, he has actually recovered the ground lost on the right bank upon the day when St. Januarius played him such a scurvy trick at Naples; and when, for the first time in this strange warfare, Neapolitan regulars saw the backs of the Garibaldian volunteers. We are told that the Royalists have re-entered Cajazzo, and have extended their left even as far as Pie di Monte, at the foot of the Apennines, so that the whole of the Volturno, from Alifa to the sea is in their hands. How Garibaldi is to get over the difficulties accumulating in his front, and of course growing stronger every hour, we cannot see. The defeat of Lamoriciere has not perceptibly shaken the confidence of the King, and he is now in a better and more manageable position than he has occupied at any time since last May. The exact amount of Garibaldi's resources we have no means of determining. The loose estimates of numbers made by correspondents are not to be trusted, and, if they were correct, we should still require some certificate of quality which we fear can only be supplied by action. The moral and political position of Garibaldi is more doubtful than even his military prospects, so that it is now a serious question whether he can extricate himself without the aid of Victor Emanuel; while, if he accept that aid, or if it be forced upon him, he must give up the independent line of action and the extravagant and impracticable projects it involves. The dream of going to Rome is dispelled by the interposition of Piedmontese regulars quite as much as by the French army, and the reality of keeping possession of Naples is now contingent on a decisive victory on the Volturno.

The other portion of Italy held by an alien power is Rome, and its immediate neighbourhood. The Pope is still there, his foreign guardians have just been largely increased, and the *Moniteur* has notified the fact to Europe. The Piedmontese have come up to the very frontier of St. Peter's Patrimony, and there will halt. The French Government declares, through the *Moniteur*, that until a congress has declared once for all upon the Italian question, the action of the troops under General Goyon will not be extended further than the military conditions essential to the safe holding of Rome demand. The questions now are, will the Pope stay or go? Will Garibaldi be aided by Victor Emmanuel in an enterprise somewhat perilous without that aid? What will the French Government do when it learns the full extent of the Roman intrigues, and when King Francis or his enemies have come to a final settlement?

Lord John Russell's dispatch to Sir James Hudson, though a month old, and written while General Lamoriciere was at large, and Garibaldi still in Calabria, is, nevertheless, applicable to the existing state of things.

Lord John Russell's position is perfectly distinct and intelligible. While Austria, France, and England have only been spectators of the inroad of Garibaldi into Sicily and Naples, and of the summary conquest of Umbria and the Marches, there has subsisted on all sides some apprehension that the union of the Neapolitan and Roman States, under the King of Sardinia—a thing foreseen as probable a month ago—would be followed by an attack on Venetia. What was apprehended then is apprehended now. But, as Lord John Russell remarks, no such attack could be made without the consent of the King of Sardinia; and if he were to give his consent, he would not only commit an act of aggression, but would enter upon a course which must be fruitful in peril and disaster to Italy. All along it has been evident that France only acquiesced in the annexation of Tuscany and the Romagna. She has shown her dislike of the invasion of Umbria and the Marches by withdrawing a Minister and reinforcing an army. If Victor Emmanuel began the quarrel, or permitted Garibaldi to begin it, there is good reason to believe that the two Powers would be left to fight it out, at least up to a certain point. Lord John Russell warns Count Cavour not to indulge in the delusion that he will bring France into the field and kindle a general war. "The great Powers of Europe are bent on maintaining peace," says our Foreign Minister; an expression he would not use without warrant, and the meaning of which is sufficiently emphatic.

Hitherto there has been no external obstacle to the full development of the principle of non-intervention. Garibaldi has acted on his own responsibility in Sicily and Naples, and if the result be the annexation of those countries to Sardinia, no one will have a right to complain. Victor Emmanuel has also overrun the States of the Church; no Power has marched a man or fired a gun to prevent him. But if he were to give ear to the suggestions of Garibaldi, and knock his head against Rome or Venetia, more than one Power would act, and Italy would again be compelled to submit to the will of the stranger in her domestic affairs. For the sake of peace, powerful governments have set aside cherished plans and principles of action. If that peace be broken, they will probably hold themselves free to act as they please, and then will come a long train of suffering for Italy and for Europe.—*Globe.*

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

GARIBALDI.

The situation continues without alteration. Garibaldi has been before Capua a fortnight, and as yet he has neither stormed the place, nor blockaded it, nor thoroughly invested it, nor obtained any single advantage over its defenders. He has assembled all his forces for a decisive blow, but his siege and field artillery are deficient. The civil government of Naples are described as being in the same fix. The King of Naples it is said does not now fear that his 40,000 men will not fight.

REPORTED LOSS OF GARIBALDIANS AT CAJAZZO.

Marseilles, Oct. 2.—The journals of Naples received here state that out of 900 Garibaldians who defended Cajazzo, 100 only escaped by swimming across the river. The citadel of Messina opened fire on the city on the 24th ult., in order, it was said, to secure the supply of provisions.

SARDINIA AND THE PAPAL STATES.

Rome, Sept. 28.—A secret consistory of cardinals was held to-day. The Pope delivered an allocution, concerning which nothing is yet known. A long conference between Cardinal Antonelli and the French ambassador took place yesterday. The only provinces still under the Papal Government are Civita Vecchia, Frosinone, and Velletri. It is said that the Papal Government has given up the idea of defending the two latter against the Sardinians, should they pass through them to proceed to Naples. The head-quarters of the Sardinian army will be at Aquila, the officers of the commissariat having already arrived there.

VISIT OF KING VICTOR EMMANUEL TO NAPLES.

The *Military Gazette* of Turin, which is semi-official, announces that, in order to put an end to all difficulties, the King will present himself at Naples, and make his entrance there in a few days. An additional regiment has been sent in that direction, and other regiments will precede the King to the capital.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FORCES IN CHINA.

The *Times* says we have 26 gunboats for the fight, which was to come off at the mouth of the Peiho. The French have 6,000, we have 11,000 men; they have less than 5,000, we have 1,050 cavalry, as superiorly mounted as horsemen can be, they have four Spahis and four *Chasseurs d'Afrique*. We have a fleet of 200 vessels of war, they have 39. We have six mounted batteries, two of 12-pounder Armstrongs, and two of 9-pounders; they have three batteries of 4-pounder rifles, bored up to eight.

ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCE CONSORT.

On the return of the Prince Consort yesterday, from shooting, the horses of his carriage ran away. His Royal Highness jumped out, but has not been hurt beyond a scratch on his face.

AMERICA.

Londonderry, Tuesday Morning.—The Montreal Company's steamship Bohemian, with Quebec dates to the 22nd instant, arrived in Lough Foyle at about five a.m. this morning, and proceeded to Liverpool, having transferred all her mails, consisting of 91 bags, on board the tender in waiting.

The body of Mr. Herbert Ingram, sen., is on board the Bohemian; that of his son has not yet been recovered.

The Prince of Wales held a levee at Hamilton, on the 19th, inaugurated the water works, and attended a ball in the evening. Next day his Royal Highness visited the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition, and left for Windsor, which he reached same evening, and crossed immediately to Detroit. Here he met with a welcome equalling in warmth that of any Canadian city. The royal party left on the afternoon of the next day for Chicago, under a royal salute and hearty demonstrations from the citizens.

Brief accounts continue to arrive of the damage occasioned by the late terrible gale in the Gulf of Mexico. At Mobile a third part of the city was flooded, and the loss is estimated at one million dollars.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, Sept. 21st.—Stocks are moderately active, and generally better, though some kinds are lower. Sterling exchange is quiet and firm. Money easy, and freely offered at 6 per cent. Sugars and molasses are more inquired for. The public sale of tea was fairly attended, but less spirited; better grades sold at lower prices. Flour—State and Western a shade better, with rather more doing; sales 15,000 barrels. Wheat a shade firmer, with rather more export inquiry. Corn firm. Oats dull. Pork steady; sales small.

Montreal, Sept. 22nd.—(Howard and Morgan's Report.)—Flour dull and lower; sales made of good No. 1 superfine to some extent at 5.45 to 5.50; buyers offer but 5.40. Wheat market quite unsettled. There are sellers of No. 1 Chicago spring to arrive at 1.25; buyers offering 1.12. No sales of any importance have been made for the past few days. Peas in good demand. Ashes quiet; receipts large; pots 5.63, pearls 5.50. Freights easier; 3s 9d to 4s asked for flour, and 8s 6d for grain to Liverpool and Clyde, but shippers want a reduction in these rates.

MURDERS AT ALDERSHOT.

As Owen Chipp and John Coles, lance-corporals of the 41st Regiment, were sitting at table playing draughts, a private of the same regiment, named James Johnston, deliberately walked behind Chipp, and placed the muzzle of his rifle in the middle of his back and fired the bullet, which, after going through the unfortunate man's body, entered the breast of his comrade, Corporal Coles, passed through his body, and fell flattened against the wall. Both men died in a few minutes. The cause alleged for this crime is, that the murderer had been sentenced that morning to three days' confinement to barracks for insubordination, both the deceased having appeared against him.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Messrs. Sofiano and Co., Greek merchants, of Manchester, have stopped payment. The firm are shippers of Manchester goods to Turkey and Persia, whence they import silk. They have an establishment in the latter country.

According to private letters from Vera Cruz, another conducta was shortly expected to arrive from the city of Mexico, with about two million dols., or £400,000 specie. This sum may come forward by the next Mexico packet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Moniteur* contains the expected decree regarding the modifications in the iron duties to come into force from this day.

The *Times* says the advance in the corn market yesterday was 1s. The price is consequently 2s higher than on Monday week, the 24th ult.

THE ARMY.

The 3rd battalion Grenadier Guards, under the command of Colonel the Hon. H. H. M. Percy, marched from the Royal Barracks, at 8 o'clock a.m. this day, to the North Wall, where they embarked for Liverpool, *en route* to London.

A detachment of the 76th Regiment, comprising three companies, under the command of a field officer, marched from Richmond Barrack this morning, to the Kingsbridge Terminus, thence per railway to Kilkenny, there to be stationed.

The 4th battalion 60th Rifles arrived in Dublin this afternoon, preceded by the band of the 26th Cameronians, and marched to Richmond Barracks, there to be quartered.

Ironcased Line-of-Battle Ships.—The time has come when a decision must be arrived at as to whether we are to be satisfied with large fleets of wooden line-of-battle ships, or if we are to take advice from our neighbours, and adopt the system which they are bringing into play of having armour-cased vessels wherewith to fight our future battles. We believe that the comptroller of the navy is most anxious not to be behind in the race which France bids fair to run with us in the building of iron steamships; and we are certain that any apparent delay which has taken place in giving orders for the construction of a further number of these formidable but most expensive ships, proceeds merely from a desire on his part to be convinced that he possessed the plans and models of vessels best calculated not only to act as engines of warfare, but as safe seaboats. The Lords of the Admiralty have also, we believe, felt reluctant to hazard any more of the public money in what might have been considered a hazardous experiment, and have been desirous first of testing all the various qualities of the Warrior and Black Prince. These ships should, according to contract, have been ready for sea at the very moment we are writing, but from delays which have arisen from various causes, the time mentioned for their being fit for service is precisely the autumn of next year. We have taken pains to ascertain the reason of this serious breach of covenant, and find that the authorities have a right to complain of the tardy conduct of the contractors, although, on the other hand, the latter excuse themselves by saying that they are not to blame for the alterations which have been made by the Admiralty during the time the ships have been building, and for which they have claimed an extension of the period originally allowed them.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The band of the Royal Dragoons will, by permission of Colonel Wardlaw, play at Kingstown, this day (Wednesday), weather permitting, from three to six o'clock, under direction of Mr. F. Heidlemann, bandmaster. Programme of music to be performed—Quadrille, "Lurline," Wallace; Overture to "Lucia di Lammermoor," Donizetti; Waltz, "Genevieve" D'Albert; Selection from the "Rose of Castille," Balfe; Waltz, "The Peri," D'Albert; Selection from Il Flauto Magico, Mozart; Galop, "The Burlesque," Cassidy.

Yesterday morning, at 6-40 a.m. the steamship Ulster arrived with the English mails at Kingstown harbour. The Leinster left at 7 a.m. for Holyhead, and returned again to Kingstown at 5-35 p.m. She completed each voyage in three hours and thirty minutes. The Ulster left the harbour at 7-30 sharp. Nothing can be more complete than the arrangements made by the Dublin and Kingstown Railway Company to afford every accommodation to passengers proceeding from Dublin to those boats, and for facilitating the transmission of the mails to and from Westland-row.

YACHTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Leonora, schooner, 116 tons burden, the property of George Rome Houghton, Esq., St.G.R.Y.C., arrived in Kingstown harbour yesterday, and will be placed in dock to-day for the winter.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

George Wyse, Esq., sat for a short time in this office yesterday, and heard a few summons cases. There was not a single case on the charge-sheet for trial.

KINGSTOWN MARKETS—TUESDAY.

Beef, 6½d to 9d per lb; mutton, 7d to 8½d per lb; lamb 7d to 8½d per lb; veal, 7d to 9d per lb; tongues, 3s 6d to 4s 6d each. Poultry—Geese, 5s 6d to 6s each; turkeys (scarce), 4s 4d to 5s each; ducks, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per pair; barndoor fowls, 4s to 4s 6d per pair; chickens, 1s 4d to 1s 6d each; grouse (very scarce), 6s to 7s 6d a brace; rabbits, 1s 8d to 1s 10d per pair; pigeons, 10d each. Groceries—Teas, 3s 8d to 4s 4d per lb; sugars (moist), 4½d to 6d per lb; lump, 6½d to 7½d per lb; whiskey, 16s to 20s per gallon; ale and porter, 3s 10d per doz, large bottles. Provisions—Bacon, 7½d to 10d per lb; hams, 10d to 10½d per lb; lard, 10d per lb; bran, 1s per stone; flour, 2s per stone; oatmeal, 2s 6d to 2s 8d per stone; cheese, 1s to 1s 4d per lb; butter, 10d to 14d per lb; the 4lb loaf, 8d to 9d. Fish in moderate supply; turbot, 5s to 6s each; soles, scarce, 2s 6d per pair; haddock, 2s to 4s 6d each; mackerel, 4d each; eels, 8d each; lobsters, 1s each; crabs, 3d to 4d each; oysters (Malahide), 4s per hundred; Burren, 5s per do. Hay, 3s 3d to 3s 6d per cwt; straw, 3s 6d to 4s per cwt; oats 16s 6d to 17s per barrel; potatoes (Kemps), 5s to 5s 6d per cwt; Downs, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per cwt; coals, 16s 6d to 20s per ton.

PROPOSED IRISH VETERINARY COLLEGE.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the establishment of a veterinary college in Dublin was held on yesterday at the office of the "Agricultural Review," Great Brunswick-street—Hans Irvine, Esq., in the chair.

Dr. Cameron, the projector of the proposed institution, detailed its objects, and promises of co-operation in the carrying out of these objects which had been given by several noblemen and gentlemen after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by Captain Thornhill, J.P.; seconded by Professor Murphy:

"Resolved—That Dr. Cameron be requested to act as secretary to this meeting, and also in the carrying out of the object it has in view."

Proposed by James Malley, Esq.; seconded by D. Tuke, Esq.:

"Resolved—That it is the opinion of this meeting that it is in the highest degree desirable to establish a veterinary college in Dublin, and that a committee be formed to carry out this object."

The meeting was then adjourned to Thursday (to-morrow.)

The Prince of Wales and Blondin.—The Prince of Wales, we learn, is slightly disgusted with Blondin and his dancing and stilt-walking on the tight rope over the fearful chasm at Niagara. The Prince is an admirer of the Terpsichorean art, but he likes to see it and participate in it on *terra firma*—witness his precaution to have the ball-room propped up at Coburg the other day. However, it appears that he was not much smitten with Blondin's performance, for when the frightful chasm was passed in safety he is said to have thanked God that it was all over. It is very curious that so many people in this country are seized with an ambition to distinguish themselves in the very jaws of death. Here we have our Blondins, Farinis, and Delaves, tempting Providence on a tight rope; our wonderful balloon fanciers, like Wise and La Mountain, and the others who aspire to a Transatlantic voyage in the air; or like Coppia, who seems determined to make an ascent in a paper balloon, without a valve or any other appliance for guidance or safety, but trusting to the winds and a few sheets of paper where and how he shall come down again. Then we had Van Amburgh, the menagerie man, who loved to sojourn, like another Daniel, in a den of lions, varying his amusement now and again by tantalising one of the monsters with a titbit in the shape of his head, and Herr Driesbach, who used to go about with a ferocious tiger in his arms, as though it were a pet lamb. It is told of Van Amburgh that an Englishman, who was certain that some time or another the great lion tamer would get his head bitten off by one of his favourites, accompanied him all over Europe, so that when the interesting event took place he might be there to see. But Van Amburgh carries his head on his shoulders still, and, we suppose, pops it into the lion's mouth with as much *nonchalance* as he lays it down on his pillow.—*New York Herald.*

Tunnelling the Indus.—An attempt to tunnel the Indus at Attock was commenced in March, or thereabouts, by a wing of the Pioneer Corps (24th Punjaub Infantry) under command of Captain Chalmers. It suffered some interruption during the Wuzeeree campaign, but had been resumed since the return of the corps from the frontier. We now hear that the shaft on the Attock side had been carried down 118 feet, and that the actual tunnelling would commence about the beginning of October. Not a single accident, with the exception of trifling skin wounds, had occurred, and there is great prospect of the undertaking being successful.

Peshawur Antiquities.—A letter in the *Lahore Chronicle*, from Peshawur, says, the assistant commissioner is busy excavating the mounds in the plain between the cantonment and the Khyber. Stone sculptured cornices, friezes, capitals, hands, heads, arms, and whole statues, have already been discovered. The latter, which are described as a kind of bold bas-relief, are supposed to be of Buddhist origin. Two kings, one standing and one sitting, are represented in this manner. The former measures nine feet high, and the dress and ornaments are more correctly treated than the face and figure; in the sitting king the face is much better. Some of these mounds are said to have been explored by Europeans in the time of Runjeet Singh.

The *Opinions Nationale* has the following paragraph:—"There has just appeared at Hanover, at the Court bookseller's, a new map of Europe, which is remarkable for the absence of the powerful State which bears in our day the name of France. It has pleased the German geographer to blot us out of the book of life of the nations. He generously gives to Belgium our northern departments; to Germany, Lorraine, Alsace, and a part of Franche-Comte; Switzerland annexes to herself the valley of the Rhone; and Spain crosses the Pyrenees, and establishes herself peacefully on both banks of the Garonne. As for Paris, we do not know who is to possess it. The honest German, in order to turn the difficulty, will probably make a present of it to Abd-el Kader.

The Sikh Irregulars in China.—Why do not the military authorities utilise these Sikh Irregulars elsewhere than in India? They have no prejudice of caste or race; they will eat and drink whatever you give them, are hardy and robust, accustomed to a climate much like our own, and, when properly looked after, not inordinately given to loot. Their conduct here has been exemplary, and they are the very men for outpost and picquet duty. France has her Spahis, and Russia her Cossacks. The Sikhs are superior to either, and India will afford many a Probyn and Fane to lead them. After the cavalry had defiled we had tilting at the tent-peg. A peg is hammered firm into the earth, about three inches only being visible; at this the horseman, armed with a long spear, rides full tilt, his object being to pierce the peg *en passant* and bear it off on the point of his lance. This exercise requires a firm hand, a good eye, a steady seat, and a strong wrist. A "muff" will stick his spear in the ground, and will then either bring its point between his horse's legs or its top against his own head, his wrist being violently sprained into the bargain. Your accomplished tilter raises the spear as he pierces the peg, and waving it round his head rides on triumphant. Probyn led and Fane followed, but both missed the peg, their horses being out of practice. Then came a Sikh, with body extended, and spear all but sweeping the ground. His shouts and yells urged his horse to the very top of his speed. As he passed the peg he struck it right in the centre, and bore it off amid great cheering. Both officers and men soon got into practice, carrying off the trophy five times into succession. A stick was then stuck loosely in the ground, with a small piece of cucumber at the top. Probyn, at full gallop, sliced off this top; Fane made an equally good cut; and a third officer completed the work—the stick never having been moved. Their sabres are like razors, they have never been acquainted with a steel scabbard, and in the hands of such swordsmen are most deadly weapons.—*Letter from China.*

The Chief Historians of Sweden.—The history of Sweden has been nobly written by Geijer, the Tacitus or the Thucydides of Sweden, who influenced in the most manifold fashion the development of his own time, and who is distinguished for deep glance into the inner life of the nation, for critical research, and for eloquent utterance; by Strinholm, whose characteristic is the beautiful copiousness of Livy; and by Fryxell, who is notable for a plastic style which reminds us of Herodotus.

Night and Rest.—It is night now, and here is home. Gathered under the quiet roof, elders and children lie alike at rest. In the midst of a great peace and calm, the stars look out from the heavens. The silence is peopled with the past; sorrowful remorses for sins and shortcomings—memories of passionate joys and griefs rise out of their graves, both now alike calm and sad. Eyes, as I shut mine, look at me, that have long ceased to shine. The town and the fair landscape sleep under the starlight, wreathed in the autumn mists. Twinkling among the houses a light keeps watch here and there, in what may be a sick chamber or two. The clock tolls sweetly in the silent air. Here is night and rest. An awful sense of thanks makes the heart swell, and the head bow, as I pass to my room through the sleeping house, and feel as though a hushed blessing were upon it.—*Cornhill Magazine* (for October.)

London Rowing Club.—The members of this club rowed an excellent eight-oared race on Saturday, from Chiswick to Putney, for silver cups, and after an almost level race for the whole distance, Messrs. Morley, Price, Firmin, Henley, S. Bell, Catty, Custance, G. Sherreff (stroke), Brookeley (cox.) won by only a few feet. The beaten crew was Messrs. Bisho, Owen, A. Schlotel, Noble, Boydell, Radcliffe, W. Sherreff, C. Schlotel (stroke), S. Jeffryes (cox).

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.—This morning's *Moniteur* announcing to Europe that the French garrison at Rome acts in concert with the army of King Victor Emmanuel, both extending their protection over the Pope's personal free action, is a pledge that no more bloodshed will ensue in Central Italy. As to the future organisation of the Peninsula, the old nostrum of a Congress is put forward, as if the fairest portion of Europe was disinherited of its birthright, and doomed to eternal pupilage, under guardianright, and doomed to eternal pupilage, under guardianship of big brothers in the north, a notion grown so inveterate that its absurdity escapes the perception, not only of red-tapists, but of rational beings. To find anything more preposterous one must read this day's *Charivari*, where the Druse massacres are palliated by the fact that *Asta Manor* cannot be held accountable for her acts until the cessation of her *minority*.

Of course the clerico-legitimist journals dislike a native army acting jointly with French at Rome, and *Le Monde* starts the historical parallel of Charles I. flinging himself for shelter among his own Scottish troops when his insane despotism had disgusted England, meaning that the head of Pio Nono is to be brought to the block!

In point of fact, the numerous letters received in Faubourg St. Germain, and duly printed, all agree that the native Italian soldiery under Lamoriciere not only refused to fight, but actually fired on the foreign auxiliaries, and one correspondent hints that General Pimodan met his death unfairly.

The *Independance Belge* is furious at a phrase intended to compliment the contingent from Flandres and Brabant. "*Ils se sont battus comme des Francais.*" It denies that Belgium feels any pride in the couple of hundred recruits gone forth for such a cause, and asserts that, with few honourable exceptions, the most of them were *de pauvres diables en chaffre* (we fear the latter term means *riff-raff*). A letter in *Le Siecle* states that Mgr. de Merode had a downright altercation with General Goyon, whose sense of propriety condemned the exhibition of pretended war prisoners or deserters, in rags, paraded through the streets of Rome, to produce a false effect.

Count de Reehberg has formally thanked the Government at Turin for having restored to their homes some thousand Austrians, whom the steamers Governolo and Cavour landed at Trieste. The Federal Diet at Berne have issued orders concerning the 1,500 Swiss whom King Victor Emmanuel has ordered to enter by the St. Gothard into their own country; the authorities at the canton of Tessino are to verify if they be really Swissers, and despatch the genuine sons of Tell into their respective parishes, at public cost. The misadventures of General Antony Schmidt are still the theme of local journals. At Geneva his *incognito* was revealed, and a mob gathered round the Hotel d'Angleterre, breaking into the establishment, and legislating several hours, and had him escorted to his legal settlement in the remote canton of Uri.

One of the first acts of Marquis Pepoli as governor of Perugia was to indemnify the landed proprietors round that city whose estates Schmidt had subjected to a forced contribution of 500,000f. after the sack of the town, 20th of June, 1859.

Carlo Torre has been appointed Governor of Benevento by Garibaldi. It is stated that Ponte Corvo, another outlying patch of Papal territory lately retaken by 1,200 stragglers from the dispersed route of Lamoriciere, has become the scene of savage atrocities, and the heads of the patriot leaders have been carried on pikes to be presented at Gaeta. General Cialdini has already crossed the frontier, having arrived from Ascoli at Teramo, and the junction of his victorious division with the troops beleaguering Capua may be quickly looked for. The Piedmontese vanguard occupies the Abruzzi —the last accounts from that quarter (25th Sept.) fix Garibaldi's head-quarters at Caserta.

The royal junta within the walls of Gaeta has ordered the 500 galley slaves kept in the island of Ponza to be let loose on the country roads leading towards the Roman territory. The towns of Itri, Agatha de Gothi, as far as Terricina, are given up to plunder and violence.

These are the know Garibaldi, and I am convinced that he is no fool, discover infinite sagacity in his pretending to march on the Quirinal. He never announces beforehand his strategic plans unless it be to bamboozle his foes, and it is now evident that unless he publicly proclaimed that rash intention about Rome, there would have been no protest for the troops of Victor Emmanuel occupying the territory between Naples and the Quirinal. His object is clear, and he has gained a point of some importance. Pio Nono may have had as little intention of quiting Rome as Garibaldi of going there, but both one and the other exercise an Italian faculty in dealing with adversaries, the grand object being to mislead, so as to carry out their ultimate aim.

Holland has had an ambassador at Turin since 1848. The Dutch Government has now sent Mynheer Heldevor to represent the Netherlands in that capital.

By letters from Paris, of Sunday evening, we are informed :—

The *Presse* makes the following suggestive remarks on the paragraph in this morning's *Moniteur* :—

It appears to result from this note that there is no prospect of the cessation of the French occupation of Rome, since it is to be understood that a step to by some future congress, of the assembling of which there are no symptoms.

A Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge* writes :—

I will not say all I know of the reinforcement of the French army of Rome, but I have heard many political men express astonishment at a resolution which will be received with mistrust by the clerical party, may very probably injure us in the eyes of Italian Liberals, and will provoke irritation and jealousy among the Great Powers at Europe.

The *Patrie* announces that the Duke de Cadore has only just left Marseilles for Civita Vecchia with dispatches for Rome from the French Government. The general impression was that this diplomatist had left sooner, and that the answer to the Pope's demand, of which he is the bearer, had by this time arrived at Rome. There are rumours to-day that there is an understanding between Paris and Rome, but they are circulated in order to furnish an excuse for the invasion of Italy by France. The contrary supposition, based upon the idea of an understanding between Napoleon III., Victor Emmanuel, and Garibaldi, would certainly not suit the Pope's book. It is quite certain that the majority of the cardinals have advised him to fly. This is impliedly confessed by the assertion of the *Constitutionnel* that the "enlightened" part of the Sacred College wishes him to stay—evidently meaning that an enlightened "minority" holds the same views as the *Constitutionnel*.

The following funny paragraph appears in the *Patrie* :—

A second dispatch from Bologna announces that the contracting powers have not been able to agree upon the terms of the capitulation of Ancona. The first clause—viz., that the garrison was to march out with the honours of war—was agreed to on both sides; but the second, stipulating that they were to be allowed to go to Rome—was deemed inadmissible by the Piedmontese.

Thus far it might be supposed that the news of the capitulation of Ancona was false, General Cialdini not having accepted the terms to which General Lamoriciere was willing to accede; but the *Patrie* goes on to say :—

The officers and soldiers of the garrison remain prisoners of war, and are treated by the Piedmontese with every sort of attention.

The English of this is that Lamoriciere, instead of being in a position to make conditions, has been forced to surrender at discretion; and that, instead of chattering about terms of capitulation, he asked an extravagant favour, which Cialdini was free to refuse.

The *Independance* says, apropos of M. Grandguillot's truculent article against Garibaldi :—

This writer appears to have received orders to execute Garibaldi, and he does his work like an awkward lansgman, and with an unfortunate zeal of precisely the same kind as that which he displayed when he attempted to glorify the memory of Mgr. Rousseau, the deceased Bishop of Orleans, but only succeeded in dishonouring his corpse in the face of the entire Catholic world. In his arrour to fulfil the task imposed upon him, M. Grandguillot represents the Dictator of the Two Sicilies as a lucky adventurer, destitute not only of all political or administrative capacity, but of any military talent. We do not suppose that Garibaldi's friends will think it worth while to reply to attacks of this kind. The defence of Rome against a valiant French army in 1849, the defeat of the King of Naples at Velletri, and Garibaldi's retreat through the Austrian lines in the same year; his brilliant campaign of Varese and Como in 1859, the still more brilliant campaign of Palermo this year, and the battle of Melazzo, are sufficient testimonials of the strategical ability of the first soldier of Italy. As to his administrative merits, it would be absurd to form a judgment of them from the results of his government during a single month of a country completely disorganised by revolution, after having been misgoverned time out of mind. In saying this much, we are not defending Garibaldi, for which task we have no mission, but the simple truth. If the representative of the idea of Italian unity were the sort of person which M. Grandguillot depicts, he would never have been instructed to run him down. Garibaldi is feared, and therefore he is attacked. That is the whole moral of the article in the *Constitutionnel*.

The letters of the *fine fleur* of the *noblesse* of the Faubourg St. Germain, stating that the Franco-Belgians under General Lamoriciere fought well at Castel Fidardo, have called forth the following disclaimer from the *Independance Belge* :—

We are no doubt much honoured by this testimony, but we must beg leave to observe that the number of Belgian soldiers in the Papal army was extremely limited. Speaking on behalf of Belgium—which has a great sense of religion, but sets little store by the temporal power of the Pope—we should be well pleased to hear as little said as possible of the part played by our countrymen in the Papal States. If the Pope had 200 Belgians in his army, that is the very outside, and, with the exception of a very few individuals, who may have enlisted out of an enthusiastic feeling, the Belgians in the Papal States are a set of poor devils or scamps. Piedmont, in sending them back, has done us a bad service, and the French journals, in speaking of their bravery, which we do not desire to contest, have no other object than to accredit in Europe the false opinion that there is a solidarity between Belgium and the Papal cause."

The *Pays* thinks it important to rectify the news that the Piedmontese army has advanced to within three miles of Rome, by the assertion that it is eight leagues, or about twenty miles off.

The affair of the Marseilles municipal elections assumes larger dimensions every day. The Prefect of the Bouches du Rhone and the Mayor of Marseilles have been summoned to Paris by telegraph, to discuss the unfortunate matter with M. Billault. M. Couve, a Marseilles banker, whose name was stuck down without his knowledge on the list of Government candidates by the Mayor, has resigned. It is also said that five municipal councillors who refused to sign the memorial of their colleagues, praying for the confirmation of the nefarious election, will retire.

SARDINIA.

A correspondent, writing from Turin, Sept. 28th, says :—

The nearer the extraordinary session of Parliament approaches, the clearer we perceive the wise foresight that convoked the Chambers, and the cheerful resolness of the entire country to sustain our Government against the destructive parties. Count Cavour is considered, even by the Conservative party, as the only man capable of preventing the Italian question from being transformed into a European one, as Austria, the Pope, and Francis II. would be so rejoiced to see. The few days that remain before the opening of the Chambers will be solemn days for many reasons. The King sets out to-morrow, accompanied by his Minister Farini, and will approach his army to distribute with his own hand the rewards due to the valour displayed in the liberation of Umbria and the Marches. At the same time these provinces will acquire a regular government, which will unite them *de facto* to this kingdom. In the midst of the din of the victory gained in Central Italy, deputations will arrive here from Sicily and Naples to implore the authority of our monarch to put an end to the uncertainty and confusion prevailing in those provinces. Sicily will send Baron Pisani, Count Manzoni, Prince Lanza di Botteras, and would have gladly sent the Marquis of Torrearsa also; but this nobleman, though much implored to accede, appears to be rather scared by the boldness of late proceedings, and to have made some advances towards the old aristocratic party of the island. It is not yet known who will come from Naples, but now that Francis II. has assumed the offensive, much eloquence is not necessary to show that a regular government at Naples is the only safe one. Enough, moreover, to resist the various enemies now endangering the liberty acquired. You are aware that we have about two thousand soldiers of our army at Naples, where they remain mute spectators of all that is passing, having no mission except to protect our countrymen there. But those soldiers would be few in the hour of need. Accordingly their number is to be increased; eight hundred more were sent yesterday, and more yet will be despatched.

I forgot to mention that the King will set out, with a brilliant staff of generals and aides-de-camp, and that after the fall of Ancona he will issue a proclamation to the inhabitants of Umbria and the Marches, which done, these peoples will be free to form part of our kingdom, a wish they strongly entertain.

The military conscription, of which I spoke in a previous letter, will be on a larger scale than was at first intended. It will include two classes, and will give the army about 50,000 men. In a few months these recruits will form a most useful reserve, and raise our army to a force of 150,000 men, 50,000 of whom have already served in the field. To this strength must be added half, at least, of the volunteers now fighting in southern Italy, who will flock to the King's standard whenever he calls them.

Too much caution cannot be used respecting the news about a correspondence between Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel, especially about letters sent as answers by the latter to the former. It is known that Garibaldi is surrounded with sectarians, some of whom are perhaps doing their best to get up a republic, and to them Garibaldi, a pure and unsuspicious man, is sure to show any letters he may receive. However, many things have been told him by trusty messengers, and much prudent advice has been indirectly given him. Will his eyes be opened in time? This we shall know in a few days, and I hope to be able to tell you something positive on that head in my next letter.

We have here the Spanard Olozaga, one of the few Spanish statesmen that does not happen to be a rabid Ultramontanist.

STATE OF NAPLES.

A correspondent, writing from Naples, Sept. 25th, gives the following particulars :—

Garibaldi has been before Capua nearly a fortnight—as long a time as it took him to accomplish his triumphant promenade from Reggio to Naples. As yet he has neither stormed the place, nor blockaded, nor thoroughly invested it, nor obtained any signal advantage over its defenders. Cajazzo, an important point on the hills on the right bank of the Volturno, which had been taken and retaken by the Garibaldians, not without serious losses on the 19th, has been since stormed by the Royal troops, who attacked it with vastly superior forces (7,000 men against 800), and now, I can hardly say whether it is still in the hands of the Neapolitans. Garibaldi has assembled all his forces on the spot, and is preparing for a decisive effort. He is, however, unable as yet to muster any considerable array of siege or even field artillery. All the pieces he has captured in war, or has found in the Neapolitan store-houses, will be of but little service to him if he persists in offering no competent to handle them. In his whole army I only know of one artillery officer, Colonel Boldoni, a brave man, who is by common consent described as fully knowing his business. I firmly believe it was providential that Garibaldi should encounter at Capua and Gaeta difficulties which he may be unable to overcome single-handed. The King of Naples is said to have still 40,000 men under his standard, and it seems that he has now little to fear on the score of their disaffection or insubordination. Defection and disorganisation, it would seem, have done their utmost, and the troops at Capua have certainly shown both their ability and their dogged determination to fight. Possibly the valour and impetuosity of the Garibaldians and the genius of their leader may make up for their inferiority of numbers and the lack of warlike materiel and strong positions, and eventually secure the victory on their side; but such a victory must be the result of strenuous efforts, and it will take time. So long as the issue is doubtful, the Mazzinian party must keep quiet, and the madly-projected conquest of Italy by open war against France and Austria must be indefinitely adjourned.

Supposing the Sardinian Government have both pluck and luck to accomplish all the task that is obviously before them, they will still have the question of Rome and Venice to settle at no distant period. Although there are many thinking Italians sharing Garibaldi's views as to the expediency of an immediate attack upon France and Austria in order to liberate all of Italy that remains in the hands of foreign Powers, yet there is hardly one who flatters himself that there can be real rest and quiet in Italy so long as the French are in Rome and the Austrians in Venice. That the Italians, or even the Romans, should be ready to wage war for the benefit of the Catholic nations is something galling to the feelings even of the most moderate patriot. It is not that every one is so thoroughly convinced that United Italy can have no other capital than the ancient seat of empire. It is not that the presence of the Pope in Rome is an intolerable sore to all Italian eyes. Although most men in the country would look upon the withdrawal of their heard that Pius IX. had removed his See to Jerusalem, to Avignon, or Tipperary, still it might be possible to bow the Italian nation to the necessity of allowing the Pope to reside at Rome, provided it were merely in the capacity of a bishop of bishops, or even with the mere nominal sovereignty of Rome, securing, however, to the Eternal City all the benefits of a liberal independent municipal Government, of which the Pope, and the Pope alone, should have the presidency. But, in order that this might come to pass, it would still be necessary that the foreign garrison should depart from Rome, and that the Pontiff should pass from French under Italian protection. It would be necessary that Piedmontese troops should be quartered in Castle St. Angelo, and the Pope of Rome is either no sovereign, or he is an Italian prince. If his throne is still to stand at all, it must rest exclusively on Italian support.

Having settled the Roman question on these terms, the Italian nation will next be storming at the frontiers of the Po and Mincio to rescue Venetia and South Tyrol from Austrian thraldom. By allieging the necessity of arming and organising their newly annexed State of 22,000,000, the Sardinian Goverament may be able to put off the struggle for months, or perhaps years; but there is no doubt that Italy will be very difficult to govern so long as the Venetian question is left open, and that the nation will be clamouring at the door of the Government and Parliament till it compels them to enter the field for Venice, even if it were against the combined might of Austria and Germany. Those Roman and Venetian questions, so long as they are open, are the *chevaux de battaille* of the Mazzinian party. A cry for distressed Venice or for priest-ridden Rome finds an echo in every Italian heart. The deliverance of those last districts of Italian territory from foreign thraldom is a task which the Sardinian Government cannot by any possibility shirk, but it could ask to be allowed to accomplish it in its own good time, and by such means as it deemed most expedient. It is, I believe, of the greatest importance for the peace of Europe that the Sardinian Government should be borne out in the fulfilment of its mission by the support of all European Governments, and especially of England and France. If Austria could be induced to avoid a useless and sanguinary struggle by gradually compromise leading to the cession of Venetia for a consideration, the revolutions of Italy might be considered at an end. If Austria hold what she considers her own to the last, and Prussia and Germany back her pretensions, a war between Italy and Germany will become inevitable, and all the States of Europe must needs be involved in the quarrel. Italy has followed a course from which she cannot now reverse, or in which she cannot stop half way. By a succession of miraculous vicissitudes, which her own valour and wisdom have known to turn to her advantage, she has succeeded in winning nine-tenths of her own territory. She must either have the rest or lose all she has won.

The *tout ou rien* theory, which was one of Mazzini's hobbies, has now become matter of universal national faith. Every Italian feels that all Italy must be free, and there is only disagreement as to the means, and time, and opportunity for the accomplishment of the remaining part of the task. Certainly, the Italians may aim too high; they may attempt impossible things; they may venture on enterprises in which they may be crushed, and they may bring the Austrians and the French back into their half-emancipated country; but the occupation of Italy, even by the combined forces of Austria and France, of Germany and Russia, does not solve the Italian question; it does not quell the Italian spirit; it does not establish permanent order in the country, and secure the peace of Europe. Nevertheless means in every variety have been, Heaven knows! employed in Italy since 1814. We now see the results. The Italian nation is, it may now be safely asserted, incompressible. More may be obtained by doing the Italians justice, by completing the work of their emancipation, by doing for Rome and Venice what has been achieved for Milan, Bologna, Florence, and Naples, than by bringing all the hordes of Croatia to crush and torture those whom it has, after so many centuries of experiments, been found impossible to subdue.

MAZZINI'S MANIFESTO.

The *Irish* of Naples publishes in its summer of the 24th of September a manifesto of Mazzini. It is headed, "Neither Apostates nor Rebels." The following are the concluding sentences of the manifesto :—

"We claim the liberty of saying, not that a republic is the best form of Government, but that we, 25,000,000 of Italians, ought to be masters in our own country; that we can be so if we all wish it; that our liberty is there on the point of our bayonets and in the firm resolution of our souls; that it is not in the counsels and acts of France and Chancories. To make it dependent upon a whim of Louis Napoleon or any other man is to prostitute it, to risk losing it again, and to declare ourselves unworthy of it.

"We claim the liberty of saying that between the programme of Cavour and that of Garibaldi we prefer the latter; that without Rome and Venice there is no Italy; that, excepting the war of 1859, provoked by Austria, and maintained, at the price of Nice and Savoy, by the arms of the Emperor of the French; excepting the invasion of the Roman provinces, provoked by us, by a necessity which we created, no initiative of Italian emancipation belongs to the programme of Cavour; that Rome and Venice will remain slaves of the stranger if the insurrection and war of the Volunteers does not restore them to freedom.

"We claim the liberty of saying that a free and united country will not be formed by annexing this or that province to Piedmont, but by amalgamating Piedmont and all the provinces of Italy, and Italy with Rome, which is the centre and the ultimate manifestation of liberty, Cavour, the conquered provinces that have acquired by placing them under the programme of and taking them away from Garibaldi, stops the movement, takes away the strength of the country from the hands of him who wishes to employ them well, to place them in the hands of a man who wishes to confound them to his ambition, and for a time to suppress the dominating patriotic idea.

"We claim this and nothing else. Refute, but do not calumniate. Do not always silliily or wickedly repeat that we work for a republic, when for two years we have never spoken of a Republic. Do not obstinately judge us without reading us. Do not repeat, like servants of another, diffamatory calumnies hundred times denied by facts. Do not excite against us, by perfidious falsehoods, the passions of a people who owe to us in a great measure what they feel and what they have achieved by unity. Falsehood is the base weapon of vile cowardice. Belief without investigation is the wont of idiots."

SYRIA.

Advices are from Beyrout to September 21st :—

Koorchid Pacha, the late governor-gener al of this town and part of Syria, is now undergoing his trial here. The court is composed of Achmet Pacha, the new Governor of Beyrout; Mustapha Pacha, the Admiral; Abroo Effendi, a Christian employé of the Government, and other Turkish officers. But, unfortunately for the trial, the court is not composed of more than one real Turkish Government, the proceedings are all private, with closed doors. The consequence of this will be very bad. Already people are saying that had Achmet Pacha of Damascus been allowed an open trial, he would have proved that he merely obeyed orders. For many years past no Turkish authority whatever has dared to take the slightest responsibility on himself without making a reference to Constantinople, not even in the most simple matters of civil suits.

About a week ago Fuad Pacha summoned thirty-five of the chief Druse sheiks to appear before him within five days, and give an account of their conduct during the late events. The time granted expired the day before yesterday, and yesterday five out of the thirty-five appeared. Those who have come in are Sheiks Hassan Talhook, Youssef-Abdel Melek, Kassim Bey, Abou-Beker, and one of the Amad family of secondary rank. In fact, each of the great Druse families, except that of Djonblat, has sent a representative, being one of each selected as wakeel, or agent, for the rest. A great number of the Druse sheiks, whilst refusing to have anything whatever to do with the Turkish Government, have offered to come into General D'Hautpool, to Admiral Martin, to Mr. Moore, and to other Consuls, and they all profess to be only too anxious for a trial, provided that half their number be Christians.

The President of the United States has sent out to the American consul here a magnificent pair of revolvers, handsomely embossed with silver, in a silver-mounted velvet-lined box of American oak, and intended as a present to Abdel Kader, together with a very handsome letter in English and Arabic, acknowledging the services of Emir Abdel Kader in saving Christians in Damascus. If he did, the lives of so many thousand Christians. The gift is elegant and exceeding appropriate; those who know Abdel Kader best may trust he will value anything in the shape of arms very highly indeed. Strange it is, that whilst every other civilised nation is sending out some decoration or other mark of acknowledgment for what Emir Abdel Kader has done, and alone should not do so. The Emperor has sent him out the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, the setting and stones of which are valued at upwards of £500; and Austria, Spain, Russia, and Prussia are sending him decorations.

P.S.—I open my letter to tell you that some more of the Druse sheiks have just come in; amongst them is Sheik Syad Bey Djonblat, of Moktura. On his arrival here this individual had the impudence to call at the British consulate, but I am happy to say that our consul-general, Mr. Moore, refused to see him. Had he been admitted to an interview, it would directly have gone forth that he was again under the protection of the English Government. Everyone here is rejoiced that Mr. Moore has kept our national character clear from even the suspicion of countenancing one so deep in the accursed plot of extermination as was Syad Bey.

The Druse sheiks are all to be tried by the extraordinary commission now sitting, and before which Koorchid Pacha is arraigned. Two brigades of Turkish troops move into Lebanon to-morrow; the one under Ismail Pacha goes to Bteddin to pacify all the neighbouring country, the other goes to the south and towards Anti-Lebanon. Fuad Pacha goes with the latter; Ismael Pacha (Kmety of Kars) commands the former.

THE CHINESE EXPEDITION.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Tallen Bay, July 30th, supplies the following details :—

Lord Elgin and his staff have arrived from Che-Foo-Taou, where he had been to see the French, who were not nearly ready, but who gave the Sikh and the Highlanders a hint that they would be better employed in attending to their own affairs than in thinking of their allegiance. But it was not in his power to subdue and vanquish the nature of things. As the apostolic authority which he wished to impose on those provinces was rejected by the same, it continued only as long as it was imposed by force, and it ceased on the departure of Alborno x. Forseeing what would happen, he wished by some great legal document to establish a right, which would remain in force as a new title of sovereignty, in favour of the Court of Rome. He framed a code for the whole of that province, and having summoned a great popular Parliament in the city Fano, he promulgated it and caused it to be accepted at this great meeting. This compilation of laws, from the name of its author—Egidio Albornoz—is known to the learned under the title 'Constitutiones Aegidianæ.'

"But in this circumstance we are struck by a fact which historians have left unobserved. Whilst this code was imposed by the Papal Legate on the Picene province, all the cities, all the communes, drew up their own charters, and treated the laws of Cardinal Alborzoz as a dead letter. The Court of Rome condone...r, very grand and very powerful at certain intervals—the Presidi aforesaid; but, as we have stated, obedience was everywhere refused to them, and the Government remained in the hands of the communes, with all the rights of sovereignty. Down to the time of Pope Innocent VIII., the Popes, when they wished to be serviceable to any friend or partisan in the provinces, recommended him to the favour of some one of the communes. However, whilst the facts were so, the Court of Rome was always aiming at the extension and confirmation of what it put forward as its rights, although those rights could not be exercised in consequence of the independence of the people. Accordingly had printed, in 1473, at Jesi, the 'Constitutiones Aegidianæ;' it caused them to be reprinted again at Perugia in 1483. These two editions are almost unknown to historians, so that it is doubtful if more than four or five copies have been preserved, which are now buried in so many different libraries. Subsequently, until the time of Cardinal di Carpi, at least 14 editions were published, all of them, excluding the first two, in the possession of the writer of this article. But in treating of this thing, few perhaps are acquainted with the tricks employed by the Court of Rome. It took something away from, or it added something to, each successive edition of the code, in order that the rights of the Holy See might be more fully established, and in order that it might be thereby accustomed to legitimise, in some degree, the future usurpations which they foreshadowed. In this fact we have the historical explanation of the extreme scarcity of the first two editions. They were withdrawn from circulation, and, as far as possible, suppressed by the Court of Rome, to which the thought of their being collated with the later editions must have been extremely disagreeable. Nor, indeed, was such a task undertaken; nor, indeed, could it have been undertaken before the present time, before fortunate and almost incredible events had combined to put a single man in possession of all the documents that ought to be examined, and unless this man had possessed the patience to enter into such an examination.

"Meanwhile, the Court of Rome tried every means to meddle in the affairs of the province. The following is an example :—As the citizens of Amandola, in the province of Ascoli, were divided into hostile factions, the Pope at once sent, as pacificators, a Dominican monk and a prelate, Monsignore Niccolo Bonaparte. And they effected the objects of their mission, moreover, to the authors of a municipal statute which was adopted by the citizens. But even in this charter, if we except the mere forms of language, the real sovereignty remains vested in the citizens themselves; and Rome only assumes the semblance of the right in proposing this paoific mediation, in putting herself forward, and in employing phrases capable of being twisted in the course of time to authorities and precedents for her ancient sovereignty. This happened in 1469, and the Bonaparte in question was a member of the very family which now rules in France; so that the earliest legislator known to have belonged to the Buonaparte family achieved his task in the Marches of Ancona.

"These Papal acts were at first unsuccessful. The people paid no attention to them; so little, indeed, that we positively are aware how in 1484 the communes were not merely in possession of their own simple or mixed government, but that, even in spiritual matters, they did not acknowledge the unjust laws of the Roman curia. In fact, in that very year the public Parliament of Fermo instituted to Sixtus IV. the property of resigning Bishop Capranica from his see because his scandalous conduct offended the whole city. Sixtus IV. refused to comply with the request. Thereupon the bishop was thrown out of a window and dragged along the street by the infuriated people, without the Court of Rome ever venturing to take vengeance against a commune possessing all the others of the province, rights of sovereignty. The Court of Rome had neither the right nor the power to do so.

"The minutes of the proceedings, the speeches delivered by all the orators, the resolutions of the Parliament, are still in existence, and they completely exclude every idea of sovereignty under supreme authority in the Holy See.

"The same thing holds good of the other decrees of other cities; and the Acts of the Council, preserved at Gubbio, in 80 parchment volumes, supply incontestable proofs of this fact. The archives of all the communes attest the same.

"The first true and real conquests were made by Alexander the Sixth's son, Cæsar Borgia, by the success of his arms, and by the massacre of the principal families then ruling in their cities and their castles. After that epoch conquests followed upon conquests, various revolutions were repressed, several cities recognised the sovereignty of the Holy See, but according to the conditions of bi-lateral treaties—treaties that limited to a lofty and beneficent dominion the royal rights. The documents preserved in the archives and in the histories of those communes, and the decrees of the Court of Rome in express and flagrant violation of all the pacts agreed to when considered in connection, completely invalidate all the rights acquired by the Holy See; but it is in the elementary principle of law and justice that, with the non-compliance of the stipulated conditions, the contract loses all its force. And it might even be affirmed that, as the origin of the sovereignty was marked by a defective title, the restoration to the Holy See of its Roman provinces was also de fid in the point. On the bearing the proceedings were turned into bankruptcy.

Judge Lynch passed the final examination, observing that the bankrupt had vouched his schedule, and had made no misstatement, and unless Mr. Purcell were advised to persevere, he would pass the final examination, and grant a certificate.

Mr. Purcell said he would enter an objection, on the ground of reckless trading.

The final examination was passed.

Agent for the assignee—Mr. J. D. Kennedy.

Solicitor for ditto—Mr. Charles Ford.

The bankrupt had been a dealer in leather in Enniskillen, and the meeting was for surrender and proof of debts. The bankrupt surrendered, and Mr. Robert Quelle, leather merchant, was appointed assignee.

Agent for the bankrupt—Mr. Molloy; for the assignee—Mr. J. D. Maldon.

In re P. A. Foland.

The bankrupt was a confectioner in Leinster-street, and the meeting was for surrender and choice of assignee. The bankrupt surrendered, and Mr. M. Marshall, commission agent, Crown-alley, was appointed assignee.

Agent—Mr. J. Murray.

In re Michael Reilly.

The bankrupt was the proprietor of the Ormond Hotel on Ormond-quay, and the meeting was for surrender and choice of assignee. The bankrupt surrendered, and Mr. Adam Miller was chosen assignee.

Agent—Mr. E. Farmer.

RECORDER'S COURT.

The Right Honourable the Recorder sat yesterday, for the trial of prisoners.

The following gentlemen were sworn as grand jurors :—Robert Exham, foreman; John Findlater, William Acton, Thomas Bewley, jun., Thomas R. Austin, John Kavanagh, Hugh Carey, Richard D. Webb, William F. Warburton, Thomas Jackson, William White, Peter Brown, William B. Fottrell, William O'Brien Smith, Charles G. Malone, William Hooke, Patrick Spain, James Caffrey, Patrick Quinlan, John Hopkins, William Whitestone, James Hill, and William W. Bentley, Esqrs.

The Recorder, in addressing the grand jury, said that the present was the last quarter of his thirty-third year of office, and he was happy to say that the business of his court was very considerably diminished by the sittings which had taken place last week, and which were usually arranged for the purpose of getting rid of the arrear of business. He had also to congratulate the grand jury that the calendar presented for their consideration at the present sessions was considerably lessened of late years, by the diminution of crime in the city of Dublin, and also by the transfer of the fiscal business to the Corporation. On conference with a member of that body he had appointed Friday to receive the presentments and bills, and he also appointed the 19th of November for revision of the jury lists.

M. Anderson, Crown Solicitor, applied to the court for leave to send up an indictment against Patrick Maguel the prisoner who, on being convicted on twenty-eight indictments, flung some at the witness who prosecuted him. The court granted permission.

Another indictment will be sent up against the prisoner for dangerously assaulting one of the turnkeys of the jail on the 23rd instant.

Several applications were next made by parties to have their names struck off the jury list.

His Lordship informed them that the 10th of November was the day always fixed for that purpose, and that all persons of the age of sixty-five years had to make the application on that day, when it would be attended to.

The grand jury having retired,

Mr. Curran referred to the case of the Rev. M. M'Intyre, who, it will be recollected, was detained in custody until the end sitting of the city, although an order had previously been made and consent given by the Crown Solicitor that he should be let out on his own recognisance. Mr. Curran observed that such detention was a great hardship to his client, the Rev. M. M'Intyre.

His Lordship said there must have been some misunderstanding in the case. It would be recollected that the application to admit the Rev. Mr. M'Intyre to bail had been made at the rising of the court, and when it was already late in the evening. The bail was not then ready to be given while he (the Recorder) was sitting, and he had no power to take bail while the court was not sitting; but, surely, that was no reason why, after the consent had been given by the crown, the man's liberty should not have been received. Such a course as that would be a violation of all the rules of law. He (the Recorder) intended to call Mr. Barry's attention to this matter, as it was incumbent on him to have it set right, and the fact was he (the Recorder) had not been aware of it. Mr. M'Intyre (the Recorder) had expressly stated that the gentleman should have been discharged on the bail which might be deemed satisfactory to the Crown, and that having been settled it ought to have been taken. He did not intend to blame any one, but he was resolved to have a clear understanding of the matter.

Mr. Curran said that when it was agreed to take the gentleman's own recognizance, it was fixed that the magistrates should take the bail.

The Recorder—Yes, for I could not take it, in so much as I was not sitting at the time.

Mr. Curran said he always understood that an order of the court for general gaol delivery was imperative on the magistrates.

The Recorder—It was the duty of any magistrate to take the bail rather that leave the man in jail. In these countries no man should have been so deprived of his liberty, and it there was no one else to do it, the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench should have gone to the jail, and set the man at liberty. It could be stated, he should never suffer anybody to act in the same way so long as he presided in that court, for he would take care and discharge the prisoner before adjourning.

Mr. Ennis said that a memorial had been sent to the Attorney-General by a magistrate requesting that he would be replied that he saw no objection to the magistrate going to the jail.

The Recorder—I thought it was fully understood that I was not sitting at the time, and that I could not act. I will take the matter up, and no doubt that the Rev. Mr. M'Intyre has been injured by the proceeding. Faith has been broken with him. He was told that he should get out of jail on entering into his own recognizance; and yet he was detained in custody until next day, because there was no one to take bail. Such a case shall not occur in this court again.

The matter was then allowed to drop.

Hughes v. Sheehan.

Mr. Curran and Mr. Sidney now proceeded with their argument in this case, in which an attachment had been issued by the plaintiff against the defendant.

Mr. Sidney moved to have the attachment quashed, on the ground that the affidavit upon which it was issued was not sufficient.

Mr. Curran opposed the application, and argued that the affidavits were sufficient to warrant the attachment.

After a prolonged discussion

His Lordship decided to set aside the attachment, with costs.

A boy, named James Kelly, was indicted for having, on the 20th September, stolen a watch, a key, and two silver coins, the property of John Laughington. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was undefended.

The prosecutor deposed that he was in Mr. Leroy's public house, in Capel-street, between 10 and 11 o'clock on the night of the aforesaid day; he had his watch with him at the time, attached to a black ribbon; he was having drink at the time, and the watch, and saw the ribbon hanging down; witness was sober at the time, but had taken some drink that night; having left the house, he met Mr. Levey, and informed him of the matter; the latter told him to go to the Police-station and lodge information, which he did; did not see the prisoner in the public-house that night.

Thomas Cunings deposed that he was taking tickets at Mr. Levey's door on the night in question; about a quarter past 10 o'clock, he went up to the stage in the house to see a man dance; he then saw the prisoner go up to Laughington, in company with another boy; he (the prisoner) put his arm across, lifted the watch out of Laughington's pocket, cut the ribbon with his teeth, and then handed it to the boy; the prisoner then went away, and witness at once informed one of the waiters of what had occurred.

The prisoner was convicted, and, having been in jail before, was sentenced to penal servitude for three years.

LARCENY.

Bridget Connor, an old woman, was indicted for having on the 18th September last, stolen a shawl the property of Bridget M'Donagh. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The prosecutrix deposed that on the morning of the 18th September last, she was in the room of the house in Lemon-street in which she lived. On her return that evening the article was missed. The prisoner was employed in the same house as a charwoman.

A pawnbroker's assistant deposed that the prisoner had pawned the article in his office on the evening of the aforesaid day.

The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

LARCENY.

Christopher Costello and Christopher Hagarty were indicted for having, on the 21th September, stolen £5 in notes, the property of John Long. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. Ennis.

The prosecutor deposed that he was returning home on last Thursday night; he was sober at the time; he met the two prisoners at the time on the quay, when they asked him for some drink; he treated them in a public-house, and then crossed over to the other side of the street; the prisoner Costello gave him a five pound note, took the change, three notes from his hand, and gave them to Hagarty; they then jumped up on a car and went away.

The prosecutor was then cross-examined by Mr. Ennis, but appeared to be quite stupid, and gave contradictory answers.

James Trainor, a coalporter, deposed that he was in company with the prosecutor on the night in question. The prosecutor was quite drunk on the occasion, and offered to box any man present. A discussion occupied the challenge, in which the parties had a couple of rounds. The next morning the prosecutor went to witness's house, and told him he had lost some money; he (witness) saw no money with him but half-a-crown, with which he paid for some drink.

Another witness, named Mary Doyle, was examined, who corroborated Trainor's evidence, and contradicted that of the prosecutor.

The prisoners were acquitted and discharged.

LARCENY.

Margaret Hall and Land were indicted for having, on the 19th September, stolen a quart bottle of whiskey, the property of Mr. Meyers, grocer, of Dame-street.

The pleaded guilty, and, being an old offender (New ...) was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.—TUESDAY.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re John M'Loughlin.

The meeting in this matter was for surrender, proof of debts, and final examination. The bankrupt was a draper and general dealer in Kanlea, County Roscommon.

Mr. Levy, with Mr. T. M'Keamy, appeared for him, and Mr. Mallon appeared for the creditors.

The final examination was passed.

In re Daniel Nowlan.

The bankrupt was a miller and baker at Swords, county Dublin, and the meeting was for proof of debts and final examination.

Mr. Downe, with Messrs. Dudgeon and Matthews, appeared for the bankrupt.

Mr. Purcell